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Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUTH AND AGE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

While yet my blood ran full and free;
Gay girls the Muses seemed to me,
Forever young, forever fair,
With laughing eyes that challenge care.

No hour when they would not be wooed;
If I was, they were in the mood;
We played at courtship all day long,
And cured our painless griefs with song.

Too happy days! But, wiser now,
Three matrons, with unjoyful brow,
And eyes severe, that conquer mine,
I see replace those witches fine.

Their looks convict the unthrifty years,
Theirs are the rock, the thread, the shears
Symbols, the artist's triple clew
No matter, form, and measure due.

Each lays a finger on her lip
And signs, "Beware! the moments slip!"
How shall I hope the three to gain?
Together, triumph; singly, pain

THE NURNBERG TORTURE-CHAMBER.

[Saturday Review.]

We need not describe the once free imperial city of Nurnberg. The old Frankish city, with its citadel, its walls, its endless towers and gates, its streams and bridges, its fountain, its houses.—witnesses of civic splendor and civic taste, are among the best known things in Europe. Its churches are renowned as the most striking examples—unless perhaps, Lubeck *Dom*—of the truth, that, if we wish to know what a mediæval church really looked like, it is not among either Roman Catholics or Anglicans, but among Lutherans, that we must go for it. To the strictly architectural student the city will, perhaps, be less of interest than some others of less renown. His treasure will be, not St. Lawrence, not even St. Sebald, double-apsed as it is, but the two precious little twelfth-century chapels placed one over the other in the imperial fortress,—the contrast between the massive pillars of the lower one which bears the weight, and the airy shafts of the upper one, the private chapel of the emperors, which rests upon it. The nave of St. Sebald, too, has its value as an elegant example of German Transition, and from its singular contrast with the later choir. Yet the traveler who comes from many other German cities, will, perhaps, be disappointed in Nurnberg churches taken alone. What is thoroughly striking at Nurnberg is the general aspect of the whole city far more than any particular object. To the student of municipal history, no place is clothed with a deeper interest. The city shows no signs of decay, no sign that its fall from its ancient dignity has carried with it any loss of material prosperity. The modern wealth of Nurnberg has happily made for itself dwellings without the walls, and has left the city itself almost untouched, to breathe in all its fullness the spirit of the patrician commonwealth which passed away within the memory of men yet living.

That commonwealth has a long history a history of the usual type in city communities—how freedom was wrested or bought bit by bit from an external power, and then lost bit by bit to an oligarchy within the city itself. The House of Burggraves of Nurnberg has grown step by step, into a house of German emperors. But the first step was when there came to be a House of Burggraves at all. In the eleventh century, Nurnberg itself is first heard of in history; in the twelfth, we first heard of its Burggraves. The name, the same as our own *boroughreeve*, was at first the title of an imperial officer who represented the emperor in a city which acknowledged no meaner lord. In the thirteenth century, as the emperor sank in power, his representative gained; and the first king of the House of Hapsburg first made the burggraveship of Nurnberg hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern. The city had for some centuries to struggle for its freedom against protectors who were growing into masters. At one time the rights of the burggrave were bought off; at another the city had to stand a regular siege. At last Nurnberg came out of the strife a free city, ruling over an unusually large surrounding territory, and safe from external enemies. But the freedom of elder times had vanishtd. A noble class had long existed in the city, and certain of the noble families gradually grew into an exclusive patriciate. When the commonwealth came to an end, though the forms of a more democratic constitution had not wholly passed away, all power was practically lodged in the hands of twenty-three patrician houses.

But it is not on Nurnberg, or on the history of Nurnberg, that we wish now to dwell. We would carry our readers to one dark corner of the city, and to relics some of which may, for aught we know, be apocryphal, but which, even if apocryphal, are not the less suggestive of thought. A flight of steps near one of the gates in the northern wall of the city leads down to a series of small and gloomy underground chambers which go by the general name of the *Folterkammer Marterkammer.* We know so little of the ways of the regulation tourist that we know not whether the torture-chamber forms part of his regulation bill of fare, along with Albert Durer's house, and the pictures in St. Lawrence and St. Sebald. But, be this as it may, the thoughtful traveler will hardly leave Nurnberg without a visit to this chamber of horrors. It brings us nearer to the frightful jurisprudence of a past time to see with one's own eyes the engines which the perverse ingenuity of man devised for the express purpose of inflicting suffering on his fellows. We have a little show of our own on a smaller scale; but English patriotism has sometimes tried to make itself believe that the instruments of torture which survive in the Tower were brought over in the Spanish Armada for the purpose of tormenting English Protestants. Nurnberg has a much larger stock to display; and she has not hit on the device of affirming that the stock in trade of her own oligarchy formed part of the camp-furniture of Albert Achilles. Indeed, if we may believe the guide whose flickering lamp leads the way through these accursed vaults, men were walking about Nurnberg within living memory who had themselves felt some of the lesser tortures in their own persons. There is the rack, the thumb-screw, the cord, the ladder, the chair set thick with nails, the weights for the feet, and—what we think of an engine rather of military than of civic cruelty—the famous wooden horse, "the colt foaled of an acorn," which at Nurnberg goes by the name of the Spanish ass. And among them are other forms of punishment, which illustrate the grotesque, rather than the directly cruel, side of mediæval jurisprudence, —instruments not of suffering but of shame, the hideous masks in which some classes of offenders were made to stand exposed to the mockery of all beholders. At last a journey through many narrow passages and massive doors, a path evidently designed as a fitting aproach to the crowning horror of all, leads us to the masterpiece of devilish skill in this particular craft, *die eiserne Jungfrau*—the *iron virgin.* A figure with no definite limbs, but which might pass for a female form shrouded in a spreading cloak, is crowned with a distinct woman's head, with ruff head-dress of an antique local fashion. This is the iron virgin, whose deadly embrace was the most fearful means of inflicting death. The figure opened, and the victim thrust into its destroying grip; as it closed, nails pierced every part of his body, two being specially mapped out to hit the eyes; and, if life was not at once put an end to, he fell to starve and rot in a lower depth, a yet more hideous vault below. Such is the tale as it is told us on the spot. We have not made the matter the subject of any antiquarian inquiries, but we know of nothing to raise a doubt as to the genuineness of the story. And, even if any thing should have been touched up a little, whether in the instruments themselves or in the stories told about them we know enough instances of the like kind from other sources to leave little doubt as to the general truth of the picture which this frightful exhibition calls up. To take one instance only,—the first which comes into our head; the illustration to the chronicle of Dieba d Schilling of Luzern set before us tortures done in the face of day as bad as any—save the virgin herself—which are alleged to have been done as Nurnberg in the bowels of the earth.

Among the engines in the Nurnberg torture-chamber there are engines of two classes. There are instruments of torture strictly so-called, and there is, in the virgin herself, at least one instrument for the infliction of death in a cruel form. There are two classes which should be carefully distinguished; and the distinction is of special importance in our own history. Torture applied with the purpose of getting the truth out of the person tortured is one thing: the infliction of death in a form involving needless pain or insult is another thing. The former is bad enough but the latter is much worse. The objections to the torture in the ordinary sense are mainly two. First, as the civil law itself, in allowing it, admits, it is a most uncertain and untrustworthy way of getting at truth. A man of a strong body and a firm will may steel himself to endure any amount of pain rather than either confess the charge against himself, or bear witness against his comrade. A weaker soul in a weaker body may, at the first touch of the rack, or even in sheer fear of it, confess any thing, true or false, simply to be spared the pain. It was Felton, we think, who, when threatened with the rack, told the privy-councillors, that, on the rack, he was as likely to denounce them as his accomplices as anybody else. In the jurisprudence of some times and places a man could not be put to death unless he confessed. An innocent person whom torture drove to a false confession might thus be put to death: while the hardy criminal might save his life, if he thought such life worth living for. Secondly, the increased humanity of later times would argue, that even if torture was a certain means of getting at the truth, yet it could not be right to get at the truth in such a way. It would argue that it is better to come to a few wrong decisions than to turn a judicial proceeding into something so horrible as the infliction of torture. It might argue further, that its infliction would tend to harden the hearts of all concerned, and so tend in the long run to injustice, to a general needless severity in the administration of justice. But, with all this, it should be remembered that the infliction of torture in order to get at evidence does not necessarily imply any personal delight in cruelty on the part of him who inflicts it. It is very likely to lead to it; but it does not necessarily imply it. A judge who believes that the rack is really a sure way of extorting truth may order the rack to be applied in all sadness and sympathy for the victim. The executioner himself—the "tormentor"—must, one would think, like an executioner of any other kind, soon grow callous, and one would think that no good man would willingly undertake such a post. Yet a man might come to the office of tormentor, as to some other unpleasant offices, without any very deliberate choice on his own part. And it is theoretically possible, though not very likely in practice, that he might feel, like the surgeon performing a painful operation, that the object in view justified the apparent immediate cruelty of the means. On the part both of judge and of executioner the torture was most likely to be abused, most likely to have a corrupting effect on the minds of those who had anything to do with it. But it is possible in idea that both might look upon it as a hard duty, which the end justified; and might inflict it with a heavy heart, and even with a purpose not to make the torture one jot more severe than was actually needed for the purpose at which they aimed.

To some extent this applies to torture used as a means of punishment, not as a means to extract evidence. The chief case of this is when death is inflicted in a lingering or needlessly painful form. It might be argued, that, by making punishment yet more terrible than the mere infliction of death, is better fulfilled its purpose of striking terror into others. We need hardly say that experience does not bear out this argument; and, as a matter of fact, we may doubt whether this was the argument really most present to the minds of the inventors or inflicters of cruel forms of death. In ruder and coarser minds, the prevailing feeling would be that of direct vengeance on the criminal,—a feeling which might easily degenerate into an actual pleasure in the suffering inflicted. A prolonged death of any kind, like the deaths of Ravaillac and Damiens, is much more of a spectacle, it supplies much more of interest and curiosity, than a mere hanging or beheading. When the most learned physicians of Paris had settled how Damiens might be put to most pain, all Paris went to look at the show as if it had been a bear-baiting or a pigeon-shooting. But mixed up with this there was, in earlier times at least, a feeling one degree more respectable. There was something besides the wish either to rid the world of a dangerous person, or by fear of his example to hinder others from walking in his ways. There was a notion that certain forms of death or suffering were in themselves appropriate to certain crimes. The heretic was burned as a foretaste in this world of what his doom was to be in the next. When David of Wales and William Wallace were put to death piecemeal, it was not for one crime only, but for an accumulation of crimes; and each portion of the sentence was held to be specially appropriate to some portion of the offence. Barbarous as all this was, it was something different from the mere spiteful cruelty by which Barnabos or Galeazzo Visconti took forty days to put a man to death, inflicting some mutilation every alternate day, and leaving days of rest between.

Another stage, the last of all, is when, besides the infliction of pain, the notion of mockery comes in; when, in short, the infliction of death, or of suffering short of death, is directly brought within the region of sport. There is something of mockery, as well as of suffering, in forms of death like crucifixion and impaling. The notion of mockery comes out more strongly in such a case as the military punishment of the wooden horse, which we have also seen among the tortures of Nurnberg. When we come to throwing men to wild beasts, the element of sport is distinctly avowed: the very name of the process is *ludus or venatio.* But the notion of mockery in addition to suffering comes out most strongly of all in such a devilish engine as the *eiserne Jungfrau.* The name and the particular form of suffering, the dying a horrible death under the guise of an embrace, seems to bring this particular form of wanton cruelty to its height.

Here in England we may fairly say, that in these matters, although we have been bad enough, we have not been so bad as our neighbors. Torture to extort evidence or confession, though freely practised during an evil time of about two hundred years, was never for a moment legal. Whenever a man was sent to the rack or the scavenger's daughter, it was done by a special exercise of prerogative, not as any part of the ordinary process of a court of law. But we may notice in such names as the "scavenger's daughter" and "little ease" some degree of the element of mockery coming in. In some of our forms of execution, as in the burnings of our heretics, and the embowelings of our traitors, there was plenty of cruelty, but there was nothing of mockery. The thing was done in all seriousness, and a grave reason was given for every disgusting detail. The mutilations at one time in use, pre-eminently under the Conqueror, were done, strange as it may seem, under a notion of mercy. William bored out the eyes and chopped off the hands of men whom less merciful princes would have hanged outright. The thing which we seem to have had wholly to ourselves was the fate, whether we are to call it torture or punishment, which befel those who refused to plead. This, unlike the torture strictly so-called, was done in regular course of law. But it should be remembered that its familiar name, "*peine* forte et dure," was a corruption of "*prisone* forte et dure." Those who devised this procedure would most likely have had elaborate arguments to show that it was not torture at all.

Curious Wills.

Chambers' Journal gives some strange facts and figures appertaining to will making: In 1814, Lady Francis Wilson, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury, was informed by Archdeacon Potts, that a parishioner of his, named Wright, then lying dead at a poor lodging in Pimlico, had left her a valuable estate in Hampshire. The fair legatee ridiculed the idea, as she knew no such individual. However, she went to Pimlico, and recognized her defunct friend as a constant frequenter of the opera, who had annoyed her by continually staring at her there. One would naturally suppose that the friendless man had fallen in love with the lady, or been attracted, perhaps, by her resemblance to some lost love of his youth. There may have been some tender feeling in the case; but then how can we account for his leaving £4,000 to the Countess of Rosslyn £4,000 to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and £1,000 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all of whom were ignorant of his existence. The worthy Archdeacon would have scouted the notion of the man being insane, for had he not proved himself in his right mind by leaving him £1,000 "as a mark of approbation of a sermon he had heard him preach." In 1772, a Monmouthshire squire left £20,000 to a laboring man to whom he would not speak while living. A Mr. Furstone left £7,000 to the first man bearing his surname who should marry a female Furstone. This was one way for a lone man to provide himself with heirs, but we prefer the practice of honest George Watts of Stoke Bishop, who, having no kinsman or kinswoman to whom he could bequeath sundry cottages, of which he had, by industry and self-denial, made himself proprietor, left each of his humble tenants the cottage in which he lived.

A GOOD deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love; pleasure bestowed upon a grateful mind was never sterile, but generally gratitude begets reward.—[Basil.

PLAYING SCHOOL.

Six in a row on the doorstep there;
Nice little schoolma'am, prim and fair,
Funniest noses, dimpled chins;
Listen awhile! the school begins.

"Classes in 'rithmetic, come this way?
Why were you absent, May Day?
Now, Miss Susan, what's twice four?
Maybe it's 'leven may be more.

"Johnny, don't blow in your brother's ear;
Stop it! or must I interfere?
Say your tables—now begin;
'Trustees' might come dropping in!

"What would they ever say to us,
Finding school in such a fuss?
Baby Jenny, how is that?
D. O. G, dear, don't spell cat.

"Terrible boy! your face is red—
Why will you stand upon your head?
C ass in spelling that will do;
Here's 'sterficates' for you,"

Faces as pure as the morning sun,
Voices that ring with harmless fun;
Sweet is the lesson you impart!
Sweet! and I learn it all by heart!

Six in a row on the doorstep there;
Nice little schoolma'am, prim and fair,
Free of the world, and all its pain:
Would I could join your school again.

The Fair Verdict.

[From the San Francisco Post, Sep. 30.]

A verdict of acquittal this morning terminated the most remarkable and interesting criminal trial that has occurred in the history of California. On the evening of the 3d of November, 1870, Mrs. Laura D. Fair shot and killed Hon. A. P. Crittenden. Both the parties to the tragedy were widely known. Mrs. Fair was of notoriously bad character, and had figured conspicuously in connection with several terrible shooting affairs. Mr. Crittenden was an eminent lawyer and a leading politician, although never seeking office. His long residence in the State, distinguished reputation and high social standing as the head of a large and respected family, gave unusual interest to the case, and excited public attention in a greater degree than was ever known before. The press teemed with details of the crime, and did not scruple to lift the curtain which had screened the private conduct of the parties. Mrs. Fair's whole life was exposed to the public gaze, and the dark and bloody incidents of her strange career dwelt upon and portrayed in strong colors. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that great difficulty was experienced in getting a jury of unbiased and impartial citizens. Nearly every man of sufficient intelligence to sit on a jury had read about the case and formed a decided opinion. Finally, however, twelve men were found capable of service in that capacity, and the trial proceeded under the management of a powerful array of counsel. Week after week it dragged its slow length along, but the public interest in the proceedings appeared never to flag. The newspapers published all the testimony, including a mass of correspondence which had better have been omitted. The trial at last came to an end, at the expiration of thirty days, resulting in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and a new trial granted. After a patient investigation of twenty-two days, the second jury brought in, this morning, a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Nobody, now, we think, expected Mrs. Fair to hang, but this verdict of "not guilty," in the face of all the evidence, strikes the community with astonishment. If there ever was a deliberate murder it was that of Crittenden. If Mrs. Fair was insane, then everybody who, moved by evil passions, commits a wicked act, is also insane—there can be no such thing as crime, and there should be no such thing as punishment. For it must be remembered that Mrs. Fair was not a maiden seduced and betrayed, or a virtuous wife whose life had been blasted by an unholy love. She was a notorious woman of the world, who, during her years of open concubinage with her victim has drawn from him large sums of money, and the provocation which prompted her to the deed was that her paramour, who living with her had disgraced his wife and dishonored his children, had made up his mind to again to yield to his better impulses, and return to the woman whom he had sworn to love, honor and cherish, and who, as the mother of his children had stronger claims to his love and devotion than any other human being on earth could have. This was the provocation which induced Mrs. Fair to shoot down her paramour at the moment of his meeting with his outraged family—to send him into eternity with crimes unannealed, just as the much injured wife had again come to him after an absence and a living death of years. And the deliberate killing of a man upon such provocation as this is what the verdict of the jury declares no crime! We do not extenuate the conduct of Crittenden. He had placed himself outside the pale of sympathy; but hers were not the hands which should be held guiltless in taking his life. If he was no better than she was, she at least was as bad as he. The real victim is the devoted wife and heart-broken widow.

There are many morals to this verdict. The first and most striking is that money is the best defense a criminal can have. Had Mrs. Fair been destitute of a bank account, she would ere this have been swinging from a gallows or have been looking forward to a life of imprisonment. The next is that the requirement of law which excludes from a jury every man of average intelligence is an impediment to justice; and the third moral is that in the unwritten law of the land the man who makes illicit connections is an Ishmaelite, against whose life any woman's hand may be raised with impunity.

So strong was the feeling in regard to this, that we think there are very few in the community who would have wished to see Mrs. Fair hung. The general desire was that she should escape through some blindness or technical fault of the law, or the disagreement of the jury, but not that she should be formally declared not guilty.

This verdict will be considered abroad as another evidence of the laxity of moral sense in California.

MR. GILMORE, in a published card to the public, enjoins upon them to "thank God for the Festival," not because the late Boston Jubilee had a divine origin, but because it has been the means of making the "music of the Star Spangled Banner echo to-day throughout the great cities of London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Vienna—throughout Europe, speaking in trumpet tones for Boston and America."

CHARLOTTE'S MADNESS.

Distressing State of Her Mind—How the Unhappy Empress Passes Her Weary Days.

[Correspondent of the London Echo.]

The recent stories about the Empress Charlotte of Mexico being at the point of death were so far from being true that it now turns out that this unhappy lady is in the possession of perfect bodily health. Her mental malady, however, is worse than ever. She still remains at the Chateau of Tervueren. Her madness has degenerated into a kind of childishness, but is unaccompanied by any violence, such as is generally the case with female lunatics. The Empress's mind is overcast, disdainful, and sometimes imperious, but quiet and gentle, and as nearly all her caprices are satisfied, she has no reason to feel tormented. She lives very retired and almost alone in two rooms of the chateau, where she takes upon herself the care of her little house keeping. The only person she will converse with—and to whom she appears attached, and who has an influence over her—is the learned and clever Dr. H——, who is now charged exclusively with her treatment. She receives him every morning for half an hour, and is calm after each of these interviews. The nine-and-twenty other persons of all ranks who form her household are far from enjoying such a favor. the Empress accepts their attentions, but with repugnance, and often rejects them. She dines always alone and standing. She fetches her own plates from the adjoining room; she arranges her own dishes, and clears the table. The Empress is always chilly and insists on having a blazing fire. She lights and attends to it herself. She is also fond of having a number of candles burning. In order to prevent an accident, a guard with lock and key was placed before the fire; this precaution annoyed her greatly, and she complained to all the servants, and wanted the key. Dr. H—— took the part of the Empress, and, having pretended to scold the servants, ordered the key to be given to her. Since then she has kept it; and always talks of the great victory she won over the doctor. The greatest part of her time is occupied in sending telegraphic despatches to Napoleon III., whom she still believes to be on the throne, and conversing with spirits, which she says haunts the upper stories of the chateau whose language she boasts of knowing and whose advice she follows. Now and then she orders a rich toilet to be made, which she places on chairs and dummies, and goes through the ceremony of a court reception. In her eyes, these dresses and bonnets represent ladies of France and Mexico. She flatters some, insults others, and so passes a part of her time. She never wears any of these fine toilets, and always appears in her dressing-gown. Not long ago she cut off all her fine hair and put it on one of her dummies; nevertheless, she insists on having her hair dressed every morning, and a domestic has to go through the ceremony. Sometimes she takes a walk, or runs about in the park. No affection has remained in her heart, not even for her brother. She will not see either the King or Queen, and her family are obliged to content themselves with looking at her unobserved when she goes into the park. The fear of being poisoned has disappeared, and she eats anything with a good appetite. All hope of cure has been given up, and the doctors say that her health is such as promises a long life.

A Railroad Princess.

(N. Y. Cor. Boston Post.)

It was mentioned in a previous letter that a grand wedding was on the *tapis.* The interesting party to it, the bride, is the daughter of one of the railroad kings who have made enormous fortunes within the past few years; and the event is fixed to come off early in October. The bridal dress is composed of the finest and richest white satin ever turned out of the Lyons looms; it has been in process of manufacture since last March. It is trimmed with point lace corresponding in quality and six yards of orange blossoms, terminating in a large bouquet on the right of the skirt and a small one on the left. The train is three yards long. The bridemaids' dresses, six in number, consist of white *crepe* tissue ruffled to the top of the skirt at the back, apron front, square neck, short sleeves trimmed with jardiniere bouquets. The bride's mother will wear a pearl *gros grain* of the most expensive manufacture, trimmed with a black thread lace flounce half a yard deep and seven yards long, shawl to match. The lace is the finest fabric ever brought into this country, and the set, including a parasol cover, cost $5,000. For a young sister of the bride a dress has been prepared of white *tulle*, alternately puffed, ruffled and filled with rose-buds. Flesh-colored boots. Among the dresses composing the *trousseau* is a blush rose silks trimmed with white silk and white point lace. A pale blue silk, trimmed with pale blue *crepe* and Valenciennes with tea rose. A light pearl color with blush roses and *tulle* for trimming and a *cafe-au-lait* carriage dress ornamented with black thread lace. Of the dinner dresses two were very effectively designed. One of these was a rich black silk trimmed with white Brussels lace, white tulle and half-blown roses. Another of several shades of peacock green, and brown silk, most curiously and beautifully blended together. Of the suits, the most striking is one of rich plum colored silk, trimmed with velvet and fringe to match. The "fatigue" suits are of *satine* and *velours*, and the suit *en voyage* is of fine invisible green ladies' cloth, faced with silk of the same shade. The steamer wrapper is of shepherd's plaid, soft, all wool and trimmed with black velvet. The indespensible winter suit of black Lyons velvet is to be purchased in Paris, together with an embroidered opera cloak, and hats or bonnets to wear with every costume. The jewels, already presented to the bride, consist of a set of superb solitaire diamonds; a set of pearls, including necklace, which she will wear at her wedding; a set of Neapolitan coral, and cameos encrusted with diamonds. Instead of the usual locket, the bridemaids have each been presented with a set of pink Neapolitan coral, and the gifts to the bride from her father and mother consist of a complete table service of solid silver of unique design and a hundred thousand dollars, worth of coal stock.

AUTUMN.

No sound but the beechnut's falling
Through the green and the yellow leaves,
And the rainy west wind calling
The swallows from the eaves,
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet;
But a sunset gleam is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson-breasted birdie
Sings his sweet funereal hymn
On the oak-tree grim and sturdy,
In the twilight gathering dim.
Death comes to pomp and glory;
They fade—the sunny hours;
And races old in story
Pass like the summer flowers.

VARIETIES.

FUNERALS by moonlight are a St. Louis invention.

WILD pigeons have begun their migrations southward.

CANVAS BACK DUCKS are now plentiful on the Susquehanna.

A NEW religious sect in Kentucky is called "Soul Sleepers."

A SAN FRANCISCO journal states that a wealthy miner has fallen in love with Mrs. Fair, and will marry her.

AN enthusiastic scientist predicts that in less than twenty years balloons will make regular trips across the Atlantic.

A BOSTON husband complains that his wife, after making a speech at a woman's political meeting, kept her tongue wagging for three days thereafter, thereby driving him out of house and home. He don't believe women should go into politics.

THE two ladies who have recently been admitted to the bar of Utah are not Mormons. They advertise their willingness to advocate the cause of Mormon women who wish to escape from the vows that have made them the fractional owner of a man.

IN VAIN do they talk of happiness who never subdued an impulse in obedience to principle. He who never sacrificed a present to a future good, or a personal to a general one, can speak of happiness only as the blind do of colors.—[Horace Mann.

A LINK boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. "No, my child," said the doctor, "I am one of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung at the end of the alley, for it is a very dark one."

A SINGULAR law has just been declared by the Japanese government, to the effect that no landholder in the empire shall, under pain of death, sell or mortgage real estate to a foreigner. The reason, probably, is to keep outside barbarians from gaining a foothold on Japanese territory.

A LECTURE was delivered in Boston a few days since on "Old Bonnets." The coal-scuttle, the close cottage, the kiss-me-quick, the Quaker bonnet and the three-decker were handsomely detailed for woman's delight and amusement. The lecture closed with an appeal to the fair sex, especially the wives and daughters of workingmen, to discard aristocratic notions, to stand up for labor, and make plainness of dress respectable.

THERE was an amusing case in the municipal court, Boston, the other day. A man was brought to the front of the dock, charged with assaulting his wife, but when the woman was called upon to testify she wasn't positive in regard to his identity. She had been married six years, but couldn't swear that this man was or was not her husband. He declared that he never saw her before, and was, therefore discharged.

THE Missouri Democrat remarks: "Religion ought to be of more concern to the human race than politics, not to mention the fact that there is more thought and culture in the pulpit than on the rostrum. Occasionally a sermon is dull, but generally a political speech is dull; and a dull sermon is better than a dull speech. We wish all pulpit orators were Beechers; but anything to beat Satan."

A WOMAN named Hayward, wife of a jockey, met her death, in England, under very singular circumstances. She was cracking nuts by striking them with a knife, when a small piece of nutshell flew into her eye. She did not take much note of it at the time, but some time afterward the eye became very painful and inflamation set in, which was followed by delirium, and the poor woman died.

THE Norkfolk (Va.) Journal says that they have in Mecklenburg a most remarkable dog. He has been a regular attendant upon all the services at one of the churches in that county for the last ten or twelve years. Whenever the bell rings, whether for morning, evening or night services, he repairs immediately to church and remains there quietly and orderly until the congregation is dismissed. He was seen last Sunday, nearly blind as he is, reeling up the aisle of the church to his accustomed place.

A FOND father in Rochester, says the Courier, had suspected his daughter of having stolen moonlight walks with a lover whom he had refused her seeing, and, in coming home the other night at a late hour, thought he saw his daughter's arm linked with the hated lover's. The indignant papa took the young man by the collar, and was giving him a good shaking, when he found he had got hold of the wrong man, and soon learned that the parties were a highly respectable married couple, who were coming home from prayer meeting.

THE cross on the monument of Strasbourg Cathedral, which sustained very serious injury during the war, has now been completely restored. The work was begun in October, 1871, and was one of no slight difficulty or danger. The operations were frequently interrupted by the violence of the wind, more especially soon after the work commenced, and notwithstanding the extreme tempestuousness of the weather, it has often been found necessary to complete the task commenced in the morning, lest damage should be done while the portion of the repair immediately in progress was but half finished. At length, however, the undertaking has been brought to a conclusion, and happily without any accident. The cost has been under a thousand dollars, from which circumstances it would seem that, war prices notwithstanding, building must be pretty cheap at Strasbourg.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1872.

HEADING CHANGED.

We are informed by a number of merchants, whose names were attached to the call for a HARTRANFT meeting, that the heading as printed, stating that the undersigned had THOROUGHLY and CANDIDLY examined JOHN F. HARTRANFT'S record, was not on the paper they signed, but was added afterwards. This was a miserable trick, and will react upon the Ring manipulators of the meeting.

POST OFFICE DELINQUINCY.

Mr. W. O. M'CORD of Gavers Post Office, Columbiana county, Ohio, complains that lately his DAILY POST is removed from its envelope, which arrives at the post-office enclosing the *Commercial*, the *Dispatch*, or the New York *Times*.

This Radical change of Mr. M'CORD'S reading matter occurs between the office of the THE POST and Gavers Post office; as Mr. M'CORD happens to be the Post master there.

Mr. WM. OAKES of Wellsburg, West Virginia, complains that for the last week his paper has not been given him.

The above are specimens of numerous complaints which it is out of our power to remedy. We mail the papers regularly, if the Administration officers steal them our only remedy is at the election.

Mr. M'CORD is a brave Post master, for his head will go without delay. We hope he will bring to us the next violated wrapper.

LYING FOR THE THIEVES.

We have frequently of late cautioned our readers against "last cards" issued in behalf of the thieves, who will not stop at anything, not excepting murder, to defraud and deceive the people and continue themselves in power. Here is one of their latest:

ROCHESTER, PA., October 5, 1872.

Editors of The Post:

Thinking that perhaps you did not exchange with the Beaver County *Press*, published at New Brighton, I have cut the enclosed slip from it and forward to you—yesterday's paper—It will explain itself.

DEMOCRAT.

THE Pittsburgh POST and *Leader*, and the Titusville *Courier*, the only Democratic dailies in Western Pennsylvania, concede the election of HARTRANDT, and advise their Liberocratic friends to withdraw all bets made on the State election. Another straw decidedly ominous of the overwhelming defeat which awaits BUCKALEW.

We have never seen or heard tell of the Beaver *Press*. Perhaps in addition to helping the thieves it wanted to get a little free advertising. Well it has got it.

RASCALITY.

We were informed yesterday morning, that at West Newton in Westmoreland county not a solitary copy of THE POST, the *Leader*, or the *Chronicle*, has been received by mail for the last week!

This conduct of GRANT'S Post masters is utterly infamous—simply an utter violation of the oath they took and subscribed to on entering upon their duties. But how can we remedy the evil? It is impossible to prove where the delinquincy rests. As the Ring papers of this city are substituted, we doubt not the publishers of those papers could tell if they would.

This game has been systematically pursued all over the country, and is so managed that even were we to prosecute any one concerned in it, conviction would be impossible. With a Radical Marshal to select a jury, and with a Radical District Attorney to try the case, what possible chance would there be for convicting a Radical post-master for what all those gentleman would regard as simply serving his party with becoming zeal.

The times are surely out of joint, when every Democratic newspaper is regarded as fair game for thievish post-masters and rascally Radical Committee men.

Will the people sustain a party which resorts to larceny—to robbery of the mail—to help its candidates?

IN a correspondent's interview with ex-Governor CURTIN, a few days ago, the following conversation occurred:

Correspondent—What is the secret of Cameron's bitterness toward youself?

Curtin—I think in 1863 was the first I saw of it. Cameron wanted one vote to be elected to the Senate. He made arrangements with a member of the Legislature to give him (Cameron) this vote. When it came to be time to vote, Buckalew was one ahead. It leaked out that Cameron had a Democratic vote, and Democrats came up from Philadelphia in crowds, and the man Cameron had gained over was so frightened he dared not vote as he had promised. If he had, I believe they would have killed him. Cameron's friends wanted me to call out the military, but I had no power to do this under the Constitution, and from that time Cameron has been my enemy.

Correspondent—Do you think Cameron is spending much money to elect Hartranft?

Curtin—Yes; there is no doubt of it.

Correspondent—Do you regard Buckalew as gaining strength in Pennsylvania?

Curtin—Yes; Buckalew is gaining daily. If the election is fair, Buckalew will be elected.

Correspondent—It has been said your action in the present State canvass is but an indication of your position on National issues?

Curtin—I have not committed myself to either ticket. It will be with me a question of principles, not men; reforms, not expediency. Pennsylvania has been humbled to the very dust by a ring of unscrupulous men and adventurers. If I can help restore her to her former proud position I shall not weary of the contest while strength and health shall last.

ANOTHER VOICE AGAINST THE RING.

Advice to Labor Reformers—What their Leader Says—Why They Should Support Mr. Buckalew.

The following is the letter from the candidate of the Labor Reform Party for Governor, Hon. WM. P. SCHELL:

To the Labor Reform Electors of Pennsylvania:

For the sufficient reasons mentioned by the State Committee of our organization, in their resolutions adopted on the 1st inst., my name is withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for Governor.

I concur fully in the action of the committee, which under the circumstances was in my judgment well advised and timely, but I cannot retire from the position of a candidate without thanking you, as I now do, most sincerely, for the high testimonial of your confidence and friendship in the nomination given me at Williamsport, which I have yielded only upon strong convictions of the duty I owe to you, to our common cause.

You will now, as electors of the State, be required to choose between the candidates for Governor who remain in the field, and, in making that choice, you will be governed by those conditions of self-respect and of public duty which should rightfully control your exercise of the right of suffrage under a free constitution.

But I have to express to you the sincere opinion that the interests of labor reform and of good government in the State will be promoted by electing Mr. Buckalew. I have known him long, and at one time served with him in the Senate of this State. I consider him to be not a mere politician, but a statesman, and he is known to be incorruptible and wholly independent of the influence of corporations. And in his support of the eight hour law in Congress, of a limitation of the hours of labor by minors in manufacturing establishments in this State, in his opposition on notable occasions to corporate encroachments on the rights of the people, and in his support of measures for the protection of labor, he has given acceptable guarantees of future official conduct.

As the second highest in vote at the Williamsport Convention (where support was given him without solicitation), he has claims to the respect and support of laboring men.

I shall vote for the Reform candidates for Governor and Auditor General, Mr. BUCKALEW and Mr. HARTLEY, on Tuesday next, in the firm belief that the purification of the State government requires and that the interest of labor will be promoted by their election.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL.

HUNTINGDON, October 3, 1872.

PENDLETON.

The Young Eagle of the West on the Situation—A Word to the Patriotic Democracy.

The following ringing extracts from the Cincinnati speech of that able and eloquent leader of the Democracy, the Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON will be read with pleasure by every Democrat in the land.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

I am no alarmist—I do not magnify the evil to myself—I would not exaggerate it in speaking to you, but out of this seething mass of corruption, demoralization, trading in office, neglect of duty, personal government, military rings, rises a figure, shadowy and vague now, portentous of a dire calamity. It was this conviction of an all-pervading corruption, and of its dangers, which startled the heart and conscience of the people, and gave rise to the Cincinnati Convention. It is this conviction which has dwarfed antagonism, and softened asperities, and hushed the voices even of prejudices, in the presence of the country's peril. It is this conviction which underlies this wonderful combination of men of many minds and differing creeds in this supreme struggle for reconciliation and purification. The Convention met at Cincinnati. It declared, as essential to the preservation of the Republic, that there should be Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty, equal rights and equal protection to all classes and races of our people, local government, limitations on Executive power, the supremacy of the Constitution over martial law and military power. It declared that the reconciliation of all our people, purity of purpose in public service must precede all other reforms, and are our supreme necessity and waiving all other questions, it invited all who agreed on these to a hearty and zealous co-operation. That appeal stirred the heart of the Democratic party. Politicians debated, thoughtful men doubted, bold men hesitated, timid men were frightened; but the heart of the Democratic masses, instinct with patriotism, answered the appeal, and at Baltimore, declared that the highest interests of the country, the best hopes of our Government, the assurance of Liberty, required this co-operation; that the Republic must be maintained and preserved before it could be administered, and that as for itself and its adherents, it would compose all former differences, lay aside all party prejudices, forget all past bitterness, and unite with all who would restore peace to our people and purity to our Government. Gentlemen, humanity has been ennobled by deeds of self-denial and self-devotion: Men have dared and died for their country and their God. Their names—resplendent in the ages—mark the advance of our race to a better and nobler being. But never, in all history, has there been an act of more unselfish devotion, of purer magnanimity, than this of our party.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW GREELEY'S ELECTION.

Gentlemen, the significance of this mighty movement is—we have been told—reconciliation and purification. It is this, and it is more. It is—we have been told—a pure Administration of constitutional legislation. It is this, and it is more. Its highest significance, its chiefest value is, that beneath the struggles of party, and animating them, too, there is in the American heart a love of country, a spirit of patriotism, which rises in the presence of the country's peril, and speaks to stillness every aspiration except for its safety. That spirit is abroad now; that spirit calls and consolidates its forces now; it appeals to you all Democrats and Republicans alike. While it appeals to your patriotism it promises safety to your material interests; to commerce, protection abroad and freedom from oppression at home; to manufactures, stability in legislatio; to agriculture, exemption from the weight of unequaled taxation; to capital, freedom from governmental interference, and subjection to the laws of trade; to labor the free enjoyments of the results of its industry—and to all laborers, merchants, manufacturer, capitalist, banker, professional man, the rich rewards to be gathered in the fields of industry throughout a reunited and peaceful country. That spirit will know no weariness and seek no repose except in triumph. It will move on steadily to a great and crowning victory. "Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder." Republicans, what more could you ask than the Cincinnati platform and Horace Greeley? Is there any Democrat who halts and doubts as to his course? Is there any who fears for his consistency, or doubts the cry of patriotism? I love the Democratic party; I know its courage; I know its purity; I believe in its principles; I revere its wisdom; when it speaks I will obey. "All men are wiser than one man." When its wisdom and purity shall point out the course and lead the way, what Democrat shall say he cannot tread that path with honor and consistency? When its patriotism shall counsel, what Democrat shall say that he is too pure to follow the advice? When its lofty spirit shall banish partisan pride, what Democrat shall say he is too proud to follow the example? I do not expect Mr. Greeley, if elected, to give us a partisan Administration. I would not respect him if he should do so; it would be contrary to the spirit of this movement, but he has promised that he will restore a true fraternal affection to all our people; that he will give us purity and honesty in Administration, and it is folly to refuse these, because we can obtain no more.

For The Post.

TO "O. V. VET."

Answer to His Letter to a Comrade, Entitled "I Go For Grant."

I've read your letter through, Dear "Vet,"
Concerning the election,
And I must say that I'm surprised
To learn of your selection;
For well do I remember, Vet,
How we fought Rebs together,
Through old Virginia's swamps and plains,
In every kind of weather.

I don't forget that "Little Mac,"
Was once recalled to beat 'em,
Nor how we held the old stone bridge,
On that day at Antietam.
We've raised the shout of victory,
On many a field of battle,
And stood together, side by side,
Amid the cannon's rattle.

We charged them in the wilderness,
Through that ensanguined arbor,
Again at Spottsylvania,
North Anna and Cold Harbor,
Before their works at Petersburg
The abattis were bristling,
And there we heard above our heads,
Their deadly bullets whistling.

And "Vet" beside our bivouac fires,
List'ning to song or story,
We've dreamed of peace and victory
And of our country's glory.
Then how we longed for war to cease,
Throughout the entire nation,
When "Yank" and "Reb" alike would shout,
"Peace," "Reconciliation."

We entertained no hatred then,
For our misguided brothers,
Nor did we wage our war against
Their sisters, wives or mothers,
We had no wish to crush our foes,
And for all time degrade them.
We knew when once we had them beat
That we had amply paid them.

For they were still our brothers, Vet!
Valiant although misguided,
We proved that the old Union, Vet!
Could never be divided,
And when they laid their muskets down
Grant, whom we *then* respected,
Promised that when they reached their homes,
Their rights should be protected.

We are rejoiced, in slavery dead,
And to our new made freemen
We guarantee the same rights as
To soldiers and to seamen,
But comrade, did we mean by that
That States like Carolina
Should henceforth hruled and ruined be,
By Sambo and by Dinah?

We did not aim at Southern hearts,
Our most vindictive daggers
Nor seek to desolate their homes
By thieving carpet-baggers.
Would we not rather see once more,
Within the Southern border,
Free men, free schools, prosperity,
Sweet peace and law and order?

So Vet, I can't take the advice
You volunteer so freely,
But I shall cast a soldier's vote
For honest Horace Greeley,
Believing that he is the man
To re-unite the nation,
The war is closed—so now I go
For reconciliation.

E. B. H.

PITTSBURGH, Oct., 3, 1872

THE Baltimore *Sun* thus speaks of the pardon of Yerkes and Marcer.

How many officials are there, high and low, North, South, East and West, in city, county and State governments, and in the national administration who are doing at this day just what these Pennsylvania officials are accused of having done? Some are unlucky, get caught, and are sent to the penitentiary, where some stay, like Paymaster Hodge, and others get pardoned out, like Marcer. Some escape beyond seas, like Bailey, or find a luxurious retreat in Canada, like Bullock. But so the thing goes on, and will go on, until the people put their foot upon it, not only by demanding the punishment of all who may be detected, but by withholding their confidence from all who, with good reason, are suspected of having abused places of public trust for private gain, of having used for their own purpose public money entrusted to their care, or of winking or conniving at such acts in others. So long as public opinion condones success, and popular favor rewards those who escape punishment only because they escape detection, it will be idle to multiply penalties upon the statute book against those whose greater guilt consists simply in being found out. And the remedy must extend as far as the taint extends, or to be effective, not stop short of eradication.

Large Meeting at Clinton.

The largest political meeting in that portion of the county was held at Clinton on Saturday. An immense number of the sturdy yeomanry of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington were in attendance. The procession gotten up in honor of the event was over two miles in length, and numbered, among other attractions, thirty-seven young ladies. Each representing one of the States, appeared in a richly ornamented wagon drawn by thirty-seven spirited horses. This was followed by a rather unusual, although very graceful, display of one hundred young ladies, all attired in the purest white, and each mounted on her favorite palfrey. Some two hundred horsemen acted as escort for this portion of the display, which was preceded and followed by large numbers of the sturdy tillers of the soil from the three counties.

The Ring Robbers.

Manly Speech by Hon. A. G. Curtin.

Special to The Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4, 1872.

Gov. Curtin spoke last night, as announced, at Concert Hall in this city. His audience was large, select and enthusiastic. The Governor said:

It is said that this contest in Pennsylvania is for the election of a Governor and Auditor General, and as following the success of the party, the election of the State Treasurer, and that the executive power and the custodians of the public moneys of the people must be successful because an election is pending for the head of the Nation. If the freemen of Pennsylvania, if the true men, who owe allegiance to the National compact and fidelity to the State, who know her her great history and traditions, are influenced by such argument, I

Pity the Honor and Independence

of the men controlled by this doctrine. [Great applause.] We have a perfect right to select a Governor of the State. We have a perfect right, we who pay the taxes which produce the public money, to declare who shall have control of that money, and we have a perfect right, independent of all the elections outside of the State, National or State, to discharge that duty for ourselves. [Applause.] But now in Pennsylvania, in every town and city, at every cross-road, and in all the school houses of the State, we hear the blatant voice of orators imported from other States to teach us what is our duty. [Cries of "Shame" and cheers.] When Pennsylvania was called upon in that bloody struggle which lasted four years; when every door-sill had

Blood Upon It;

when in every household there was a favorite in the grave; when the women were in mourning and the brave men at the front [applause]; when Pennsylvania gave her 355,000 men to maintain the national supremacy, we did not ask counsel from abroad. [Cheers.] We took the duty upon ourselves. [More applause.] You drew it from the inspiration of your own patriotism, and the true men of the State went forward and demonstrated the glory of Pennsylvania by their courage in the field to maintain the national Union. [Intense applause, the whole audience rising.] As we did not demand their counsel, then, we do not ask it now. [Shouts of applause.] However much we may admire their elocution, or be startled by their eloquence, if we have wants in Pennsylvania we have a plain way of telling it. We understood it ourselves, and I apprehend that on next Tuesday the people of Pennsylvania will choose a Governor just as they have before. [Loud cries of "Buckalew," and applause.] But I complain principally, my friends, that there is

A Ring

which manipulates the nominations of the State. [Cheers.] It is not of recent origin. It was formed many years since, and it was directed to the nominations of members of the Legislature, and especially to the election and the re-election of State Treasurers. The Ring found Gen. Hartranft in the Auditor-General's office, and it found Mr. Mackey in the Treasurer's office. It determined that General Hartranft should be nominated as a candidate for Governor of the State, and that Mr. Mackey should be re-elected. They fixed the work for the Convention at Harrisburg last spring. It was settled by the masters of the Convention, and when

That Ring brought forth its Spawn,

the Convention discharged its duty when it licked it into shape. [Great applause.] The Government of the Union called upon the State of Pennsylvania, as it did upon all the States, to contribute money, in proportion to their population to support the war. The amount due from Pennsylvania was ascertained. Some time after they had passed an Act of Congress to hurry the payment, and if the debt was settled within a certain time, fifteen per cent. discount would be allowed to the State. They afterwards passed a law that the materials of war furnished by the State, when settled by the accounting officer at Washington, should go as a credit upon the amount assessed upon the State. The Auditor General was then Mr. Slenker, of Union county, a very quiet, and unassuming and perfectly fair man. Our good friend, being D. Moore of this city, was then the State Treasurer. With these two officials, calling in the assistance of young Morton McMichael, a gentleman I had upon my staff and who turned out to be an excellent accountant and a very industrious and efficient man,

These Accounts of Pennsylvania Were Settled.

[Cheers.] We got our credit for the vouchers presented to the government of the United States, allowed as the fifteen per cent., and Mr. Moore paid from the treasury on my warrant $355,000 which settled the claims or amounts assessed upon Pennsylvania. [Applause.] In the next annual message the governor of the State said to the legislature and through them to the people, that Pennsylvania had settled their war claims; that we had received our fifteen per cent., paid our balance and that we were the first State to settle our accounts. [Applause.] Some time after that the Governor wrote a letter to Mr. McCulloch, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, asking if by any possibility there could be any difficulty about the settlement of the accounts of Pennsylvania. There was a balance of $180,000, or thereabouts due, for which there were insufficient vouchers, and there were still claims to come in. The answer of the Secretary of the Treasury was perfectly satisfactory and the letter of the Governor was found at Washington marked "answered," but

To Clear the Decks

for what occurred, the reply of Mr. McCulloch is not found. [Sensation.] I say it was put on file officially in the archives of the State. [Great applause]. You will pardon a little sensitiveness on this subject, because I did not fail to notice certain efforts made at Harrisburg during the investigation into this matter to throw some discredit upon the statement made to the people, that these claims were settled by the Executive then in power. A committee of the Legislature reported, however, that this was correct. The present Governor of the State was a witness, and a large number of other persons were called as witnesses, and after a long and painful investigation they found that the accounts had been settled, and that the money had been improperly detained from 1867 to 1871. The moneys should have been in the treasury. [Applause.] It was not there. The State Treasurer knows nothing of it. The Auditor-General should have passed and settled the account. And remember, my fellow citizens, that the accounts of the war claims, settled by Mr. Evans, were furnished from the accounting department of the State over which General Hartranft presides. [Great applause.] If Mr. Robert Mackey did not know that this large sum of money, belonging to the Treasury, of which he had the custody, was not in the treasury, it was his duty to know why it was not there. [Applause.] If Gen. Hartranft knew it had been collected, and that it was not in the treasury, and he failed to expose it, he should not be governor. [Long continued cheering.] There is in the vaults in Pennsylvania as you will find by examining the reports of the State Treasurer and the Auditor General, a million and a half, some times two millions and a half and it some times gets up to three millions of dollars. By an amendment to the Constitution several years since there was created what was called a

Sinking Fund,

and certain revenues were directed to be put into the sinking fund, which were to be annually used for the payment and liquidation of the State debt. The Commissioners of the sinking fund are the Auditor-General, State Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for in Pennsylvania our accounts at Harisburg are very simple. We have no Controller. We have only a man who receives and pays out, and the Auditor General who settles the accounts and these two officials form a majority of the Commissioners of the Sinking fund. Now many a desperate man would be tempted to use these large balances, which, if you will examine the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, have been held along time, I presume because they thought these balances safe in their hands, than in the hands of the creditors of the State, who were entitled to them. [Great merriment.] To loan any of the money of the State is a penal offense in Pennsylvania, and yet it is said in the State, and said so openly, and asserted so boldly, that the State Treasurer can afford to spend a large sum of money on his election and re-election, although I believe his salary is less than $5,000 a year. The temptation to loan the money then to banks, who may use it, is very great, and it occurs, my friends—it may be an accident or it may be designed. I do not criminate any one—but it so occurs that the large balances in the sinking fund and in the Treasury are generally found in a few hands, controlled by men who are admitted to be members of the "Treasury Ring." [Laughter.]

Yerkes.

And in a moment, tempted by the love of gain, it seems that the State Treasurer and the Auditor General had dealings with a citizen of Philadelphia by the name of Yerkes. I do not like that pardon just at this time. [Tremendous applause.] True men resort to extreme measures for the success of their parties, and these gentlemen say that they did no more than other Treasurers and other Auditor Generals have done. It may be that it was the good fortune of those who preceded them, who practiced the same means of making gain from the money of the people, and who did it in defiance of the penal enactment—if it is possible they did do this, it was their good fortune not to be exposed. [Laughter and applause.] And I think on next Tuesday that those who were found out will wish they had never been beguiled into an illegal use of the public money, or that they were candidates for higher public trust. [Great applause.] My friends, the whole affair has a bad taint. [Applause.

It Smells of Cherry Hill.

[Laughter and great applause.] And has it come to this that because there is an election for President, we must be forced in Pennsylvania by the crack of the party lash to re-elect these men? Or shall we not stand upon our rights as Pennsylvanians and elect men who do not need the pardoning power to bolster their character [cries of "yes," and applause;] and on whose official lives there hangs no taint [more applause.] If there is nothing in it, why pardon Yerkes at this time? What was the necessity for it? When he comes out he makes a certificate. Why does he come out to make that certificate? If the certificate was needed, that was the inspiration of his pardon. [Applause.] The reasoning is perfectly clear. It is in a circle. The certificate is wanting There is the executive clemency which can grant pardons. There are the officials who talk to him, and are closeted with him; and then the young man gets his liberty, and

There is the Certificate.

But the certificate was necessary, and the pardon was used to obtain it, and the people of Pennsylvania have the right to declare that there is a taint upon it. [Great cheering.] The Harrisburg ticket should have been withdrawn. [More cheering.] I do not hesitate to say, my fellow-citizens, in view of all the friends who now leave me, and of all the maledictions heaped upon my head for the course I have taken, that if they had reassembled the Convention or had the Convention last spring taken pure men and not connected with the political association or ring which we are considering, for whom it would not have been necessary to go to a prison for a certificate of character; Ketcham, or Jordan, or any other fit and reputable man, I would not be in your presence to-night. [Cheers.] They did think of withdrawing the ticket. When in England, on my way to this county, I heard that the State Committee was to meet and do that act of justice to the people of the State. They

Did Not Dare

withdraw their ticket, for in the meantime Forney [great applause and three cheers for Forney,] had made so much confusion, had been so violent in his newspaper in denouncing their nominations and the actions of the very Ring that the people were excited, and if they had called a new convention they would have made a new candidate independent of the ring, and the men in the circle of its confidence would rather be defeated with their own candidate than that the people should choose a governor and auditor general for themselves. [Repeated cheering.] They did not want the people to open the vaults of the Treasury, [cries of "Good, that is it," and applause;] and gazing upon it see what has become of their money. My friends, if it were not the Presidential election, that ticket would be beaten by 75,000 on next Tuesday. [Applause.] There would be revolts all over the State. But now you are to elect it because there is a Presidential election pending. Well, under ordinary circumstances, it might be well to accommodate yourselves to such a mandate. But when there is a taint of Cherry Hill, a holding of over $300,000 for nearly three years without telling the people where their money was; when the money thus held is borrowed and retained; when the thing exploded, and when one week before the election liberty, is given to a poor fellow who languished in prison—I say there is an unhappy taint about it, and when they raised the cry of party and

Cracked the Whip,

many refused obedience and with the certificates of character, the example of men high in the social circle, sustained by the statement of the liberated men, have not even made them subservent [great applause.] I have heard rumors that it is impossible to defeat this ticket, because this city can give as much majority as is necessary. Having in the past week been through a part of the State, I do not think that possible. [Cheers.] Painful rumors distress the people of the expenditures of vast sums of money throughout the State to control this election, but money is of little consequence, my fellow citizens, in an election in Pennsylvania. [More cheering.] You may buy the vote of a precinct, You may control a municipality. But when you come to control the majority of 700,000 votes of free and intelligent men guided by pure motives and disposed to act upon the dictates of their own consciences, millions of money cannot control them [enthusiastic cheering.] And if the people of Pennsylvania have made up their minds that they will not act upon the dictation of any combination, even if untainted

No Power on Earth

in this State or outside the State separated from the intellect of the State can control the will of the free men of Pennsylvania. [Uncontrollable applause.] It is well known that

Large Numbers of Negroes

have been recently put in Pennsylvania and it is not known to what extent, but certain it is that negroes have appeared in close Congressional and Legislative districts. The negroes do not exactly know where they are going or who leads them except that they come to vote. [Applause.]

I know Charles R. Buckalew and know him well. [Applause.] I have known him for twenty years, and will stand up before any audience any where and challenge any one who says aught but that he is

An Honest, Upright Man.

[Great cheering.] He is in all respects qualified to fulfill the duties of the executive of Pennsylvania. He has made his heavy mark upon the legislation and the constitution of the State. He is denounced as a traitor during the war. My friends during the war I maintained pleasant relations with Charles R. Buckalew, and whatever infirmities I may have, I am quite sure the people of Pennsylvania will never believe that I was much in the habit of associating at that time with traitors and Rebels. [Long continued cheering.] And I

Hurl it into the Teeth

of any man, high or low, rich or poor, and pronounce him a calumniator, who dares say that I associated with rebels and traitors [great enthusiasm, the whole audience rising and cheering for several minutes;] or of any man who would accuse me of voting for a traitor and a rebel.

I trust that when the Constitution of Pennsylvania is reformed the Convention will go down to the bottom of the reform and there will not be in Pennsylvania one single officer who is paid fees, [more applause.] They should be paid salaries in proportion to their services, and I trust that we will never again see an official of our National or State Government interfering with, or directing our State nominations, in indicating to the people whom they shall elect.

Good Advice.

Let the freemen of Pennsylvania do precisely as they please on next Tuesday, every man for himself, high or low, rich or poor, black or white. Let each man stand up in the image of his Maker and discharge his highest trust to his government, and vote for the official his conscience dictates to him as the best man for the place. [Applause.]

R. A. W.

CONSUL BUTLER.

An Answer to an Address of an U. P. Clergyman.

NEW TEXAS, Allegheny Co., Oct. 4.

Messrs. Editors Post:

On September the 24th ult., the Liberal Republicans and Democrats held a meeting in this place which was addressed by S. A. M'Clung, Dr. King and Baird Patterson. During Mr. M'Clung's address, he (observing quite a number of United Presbyterians present) took occasion to notice the infamous conduct of Consul Butler in Egypt, and Gen. Grant's refusal even yet to remove him, through fear of Gen. Butler, the Consul's uncle.

The Grant men and boys tried yesterday to have a meeting here, and invited six or seven of their heaviest speakers, but only three answered at roll call, viz: Gen. Negley, a Mr. Wilson and Mr. Robb. They spoke in the afternoon and then left for the city, leaving no one to address the meeting at night; so the manager pressed into service a United Presbyterian Minister and a re-United Elder to exhort them a little. The U. P. Minister, Rev. James Kelso, took for his theme the report of Revs. W. W. Barr and J. B. Dale, of Philadelphia, the committee that called on Gen. Grant, requesting him to have Butler removed. Rev. Kelso said that Gen. Grant acted immediately and had Butler removed instantly, as soon as convinced of the truth of the charges, thus contradicting Mr. M'Clung. Now, who is right? Let any unprejudiced person read Messrs. Barr and Dale's report in the *United Presbyterian* of September 26th, including the two letters from Secretary Fish, who says in his first letter dated October 1871, that several months previous he had received charges against the Consul, and again in his second letter dated August 28th, 1872, he states that the Consul was, "mark, suspended," on July 23d, 1872. One year or more after the charges were first made—how quick, or instantly was that?—and then only "suspended" not remanded, proving the truth of Mr. McClungs statement, and the falsity of the Reverends. Does the Reverend know the difference between suspension and removal? I believe he makes a difference in his own practice for like Grant he suspends his guilty friends, and removes or expels innocent ones, who differ with him. I know whereof I speak for I have listened to his ministerial instruction for 17 years past, and had I not thought he was sounder in the pulpit than he is on the stump, I would not have remained a hearer 17 hours. Of the meeting, its members, its effect, I will not speak; as I do not wish to recall it further to the minds of the principal actors.

JOHN A. CONNOR.

TO THE OCEAN.

Prodigious dampness! Thy poor shore
Gets many a welt;
Thy blinding surf, with angry roar,
Wetteth my pelt.

Thou deep significance of size!
Thou boss of tanks!
But gaze I, and my hair doth rise
In compact hanks.

I marvel not that thou shouldst call
Thy self complete,
And cringe me that all else is small—
E'en my conceit!

Come I prepared with words combined,
To stun the woods—
To launch strange crope upon the wind
In pon'drous wads:

But now, alas? thy endless blare
My genius scoops;
My fancy ebbs—I ne'er may swear
Rhyme's fripoops.

Quaker Hats in Court.

The question of wearing hats by members of the Society of Friends in court has lately become an interesting one in Pennsylvania, since the order of Judge Allison making a member of that society uncover in presence of the court. The Sunday Dispatch gives the following historical reminiscences on this point:

When William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania, it was specified in the frame of government and by the charter of liberties that religious toleration should be secured to all. It was with particular design to secure this benefit that in the great law which was agreed upon in England and adopted by the first Provincial Assembly at Chester in article 6th it was provided: That in all courts all persons of all persuasions may freely appear in their own way and according to their manner, and there personally plead their own cause themselves, or, if unable, by their friends.

Pursuant to this fundamental law the courts of Pennsylvania, which were in the beginning entirely within the control of members of the Society of Friends, were held with Quaker judges wearing their hats upon the bench, with Quaker jurors and Quaker witnesses, also wearing their hats; and the right of every man to follow his own inclination in this respect does not seem to have been doubted for many years after the settlement of the province. In 1725 Sir William Keith, lieutenant-governor under the Penns, and himself a churchman, either denying or ignorant of the Quaker's rights under the great law, undertook to interfere with the exercise of a privilege which he possibly thought was indicative of a want of respect to himself. Contrary to the wishes of the Assembly of the province, as manifested for many years, it was agreed in 1720 that a Court of Chancery should be created, of which the Governor should be the chancellor, as the representative of the king. In this court, in the year 1725, a curious incident occurred: John Kinsey, a Quaker and a lawyer, who was afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, in attending upon the court as a solicitor in a case then pending, appeared "according to his own way and in the manner of his persuasion," wearing his hat. This excited the disapproval of Sir William Keith, sitting as chancellor, who ordered that the hat should be removed, which was accordingly done by some persons present. The members of the Society of Friends looked upon this as an arbitrary proceeding, and at the Quarterly Meeting held at Philadelphia on the second of April, 1725, a memorial was prepared to the Governor.

On the presentation of this address the Governor and chancellor perceived that he had made a mistake. But, without actually admitting it, he prepared himself against any future difficulty by ordering that hereafter the people called Quakers, may and shall be admitted, if they so think fit, to speak or otherwise officiate or apply themselves decently unto the court without being obliged to observe the usual ceremony of uncovering their heads by having their hats taken off. It has been nearly one hundred and fifty years since Sir William Keith thus practically confessed his error, and never perhaps since that time, until now, has the hat of a Quaker been forcibly removed from his head in a court of Pennsylvania. Chancellor Keith committed a mistake. Judge Allison has imitated the error. The law is undoubtedly with the Quaker.

The great law of 1682 has never been repealed, and if the Quaker determines to come into court "in his own way and according to his own manner," he has not thereby any privilege which makes him an exception to the doctrine that all men are equal before the law. The act which allows the Quaker to wear his hat protects the Jews who wears his hat when he takes the oath, and it protects the Chinaman who breaks his plate when he testifies, and the strict Presbyterian, who, rejecting the ceremony of kissing the book, swears by the uplifted hand. Every man is equal before the law who is protected in the courts in the exercise of his conscientious belief, whether the same is a matter of form or of substance. This is what the act of 1682 was designed to secure, and the force of that law has never been repealed by any constitution, or act, or bill of rights which has since been agreed upon in Pennsylvania.

Bonnets and Hats.

For the last week Leslie's Lady's Journal reports an almost endless variety of coverings for the head. In general style, however, there is nothing altogether different from what we described before. Bonnets and hats are decidedly, but not really, larger than those of the last season. Shaded and tinted leaves in spring and autumn colors; flowers of the shade of the bonnet, whether black, green or brown and every implorable tint and shade, now blossom on bonnets and hats, and though in defiance of Nature's laws, in fashionable parlance are "stylish," and consequently will be popular. We see, also, bright, lively, natural-tinted flowers; and upon an exquisite ciel-blue crepe de Chine and velvet bonnet from Chevallie's, in Paris, was a wreath about the crown, and a trailing spray of pink (?) snowballs. Perhaps in France, "pink snowballs," have been affected; we have never heard of them in this country.

At Mrs. R. A. Hastings's late splendid opening of Paris millinery a novelty appeared in ostrich feathers tipped with camel's hair. The effect was beautiful the soft, delicate fringe of camel's hair terminating the willow tips of the long feather that curled over the crown and drooped on the shoulder.

A bonnet of a very delicate shade of peacock green velvet and silk, with a tall soft crown, surrounded by a *rouleau* of the velvet and silk, was trimmed with a single feather of this description, and was a marvel of taste and elegance.

A black velvet bonnet had a rose-colored feather, fringed with camel's hair, and face trimmings and brides rose-colored gros grain ribbon.

Bonnets of bronze-brown velvet and silk had a scarf of Brussels net edged with lace, short ostrich tips of the color of the bonnets, and a spray of natural-colored moss-rosebuds and their foliage on the left side.

A turban-shaped round hat, of bottle-green felt, was trimmed with three silk puffs around the crown—two of the shade of the felt and one in the centre of a much lighter but a corresponding shade. Over the crown fell two full but short ostrich tips of the respective shades of the silk.

Elegant Thieves in Domino—The Masked Robbers in New Jersey.

The robbery by masked men of Mr. Samuel Pope, a wealthy citizen of Paterson, N. J., whose residence is in the suburbs of that city, has been briefly stated by the telegraph. A correspondent gives the following description of the affair:

Mr. Pope was awakened about 11 o'clock on Monday night by somebody in the room, and almost dumbstruck by the appearance of five men standing at his bedside with drawn revolvers. Two more stood at the window, apparently on guard. They were all well dressed, and all wore black masks, except one of the party, who had a white one.

Mr. Pope was informed in a gentlemanly and polite manner that no harm would ensue if he but remained quiet, a warning, it is unnecessary to say that under the circumstances he obeyed. He was then tightly bound with his hands behind his back with a piece of strong tarred rope and his feet were tied together. He was then put into a closet under the stairs, against the door of which were placed a sack of salt and a keg of nails. The robbers in the meantime bound Mrs. Pope hand and foot, performing the operation in a tender manner, and even with delicacy. She was permitted to remain in bed. The thieves then found the key of the safe, through which part of the gang went, while others examined other parts of the house for valuables. They succeeded in getting some $3,000 in money, diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware, and $7,000 worth of railroad bonds and other valuable documents from the safe, including a number of mortgages, etc. In all the booty carried off will amount to over ten thousand dollars, although the stopping off the bonds will reduce the thieves' reward to about three thousand dollars. During all the time of the robbery which lasted an hour and a half, Mr. and Mrs. Pope were constantly reminded of their fate should they make any noise, although, as the house is located at some distance from any other, it probably would not have made much difference. There were others outside on guard, so that the party in all must have numbered ten men. They wore stockings outside their boots, and all carried pistols and pieces of sperm candles for lights. When ready to depart the cool robbers went up stairs and brought down Mr. Pope's little adopted daughter, quieting the child's alarm by telling her to be quiet and no harm would befall her. They then instructed the child not to untie the thongs of her parents until they had been gone some time, and departed in a barouche, in which they had come, taking with them Mr. Pope's guns and pistols.

Who the thieves were is a mystery, as no trace of their identity has yet been discovered. They were very polished in their address and had soft hands, unused to hard work. Even Mr. Pope gives them credit for the neat manner in which the thing was done. It is believed that the robbers are persons well acquainted with Mr. Pope and his business. That gentleman had expected to receive a cash payment of $36,000 on Monday afternoon, which the thieves no doubt knew about and expected to bag. But the payment for some reason or other, was not made, and the burglars did not get the amount, fortunately. They took the precaution to poison Mr. Pope's watch-dog before going in the house. They made their entry through a window leading on the piazza. It is one of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in Paterson.

Paul Shoppe and Miss Stinnecke's Estate—He Claims the Property as her Husband and Abandons the Will.

In the Orphans' court of this city the counsel of Paul Shoppe yesterday filed the following order and petition:

"Paul Shoppe vs. William A. Stewart and John R. Kelso, Jr., executors of Maria M. Stinnecke—The register will please dismiss the petition of Paul Shoppe filed in the above case on the 5th of February, 1869, and file accompanying petition:

"To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City:—The petition of Paul Shoppe, of Carlisle, Pa., respectfully represents that he became the lawful husband of Miss Maria M. Stinnecke in the city of Carlisle, Pa., on the 14th day of January, 1869; that she died intestate and without issue, and that he is entitled, as her husband, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, to letters of administration on her estate; that said marriage revoked the will proved to have been executed by her on the 17th day of November, 1868, which was admitted to probate in this honorable court on February 3d, 1869, and on which letters testamentary were granted on the same day to William A. Stewart and John R. Kelso, the executors named therein; and that said will was admitted to probate, and letters were granted as aforesaid, without contest and in derogation of the rights of your petitioner, and, by reason of a long and painful imprisonment resulting therefrom has been unable hitherto to assert his rights in this honorable court.

"Your petitioner therefore prays your honors to revoke the probate of said aforesaid will, and the letters testamentary granted thereunder, and to grant letters of administration unto your petitioner, as the husband of said deceased, and compel the said Wm. Stewart and John R. Kelso, Jr., to hand, pay over and account unto your petitioner, as such administrator, for all moneys and property which may have come to their hands as executors aforesaid.

"To the end, therefore, that the said Wm. A. Stewart and John R. Kelso may answer, under oath, the promises, and abide by and perform such orders as this honorable court may pass in the matter, your petitioner prays your honors to issue a citation commanding the said Wm. A. Stewart and John R. Keleo to be and appear in this honorable court on some certain day to be named therein, and show cause, if any they have why the probate of said aforesaid will and the testamentary granted thereunder should not be revoked, and letters of administration be granted unto your petitioner, as prayed, and so he will ever pray," &c. Signed by Paul Shoppe, Slingluff & Slingluff, Wm. Wirt Robinson, attorneys for petitioner. The petition is sworn to by Paul Shoppe, before Joseph Fridly, notary public for the city of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 30th of September, 1872.—[Balt. Sun 3d.

A CORRESPONDENT who saw the three Emperors at Berlin, the other day, during a review of troops, writes: "We noticed with some satisfaction that all three of their Majesties were as completely covered with dust as we were, and I have no doubt but that they, too, were glad that the show was over."

LIEUT. SINGLEVON, of the signal service, while taking observations in a thunder storm on the roof of a building where the signal station was located, was knocked over by an electric shock, and rolling to the eaves, was only prevented from falling to the pavement by a wide spread gutter. Afterward he said he felt as if a thousand pen ts were piercing him, and then he became unconscious.

GONE.

Over the west, to crimson turning,
The sun, like a ruby set in gold,
Over the breast of the twilight burning,
Fastens its mantle fold on fold
The sea like a maiden's face is glowing,
The sweet south wind is merrily blowing—
Still am I sad, for summer is going—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

Never a leaf on the tree is faded,
Never a blade of the grass is sere,
Gayer and brighter the flowers are shaded,
Fairer and fairer grows the year;
Only—who knows what my fancy is showing,
Only the roses no longer are growing,—
Only I feel that the summer is going,—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

Brighter and brighter the skies are shining,
Deeper and deeper the fresh air thrills,
Larger and fuller the vines are twining,
Clearer than ever the distant hills;
The full tides sweep in their ebbing and flowing,
Nothing is lost that is worth the knowing,
Only I feel that the summer is going—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

What do I mourn?—Who knows? for surely
Never was world more fair than now,
From the harvest moon as it rides so purely
To the red ripe apple upon the bough,
What do I mourn? Alas, no knowing:
Nothing is lost that is worth the showing,
Only I feel that summer is going—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

A Good Talker.

Lippincott's Magazine says that perhaps the most brilliant conversationalist that Virginia or the United States ever produced was the late Lyttleton Waller Tazewell. Unfortunately for his reputation as to consistency and firmness of opinion, his mind was so capacious and well stored that it was impossible for him not to see all sides of any subject on which he conversed, and hence it was not always easy, indeed it was often extremely difficult, for his hearers to ascertain what his real opinion was. In illustration of this peculiarity of Governor Tazewell, the following anecdote is told:

When the nullification trouble was at its height, Mr. Calhoun sent William C. Preston to Richmond to sound the first Governor Floyd, father of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War under Buchanan, as to what might be expected of Virginia in case South Carolina became involved in a conflict with the Federal government. The question being one of great importance, and Governor Floyd having the utmost confidence in Governor Tazewell's judgment, the latter was summoned to the State capital, and the conference took place in the executive mansion at night soon after supper.

Mr. Tazewell being called upon for his opinion began. A stream of brilliant and forcible words poured from his fluent lips, enchaining and delighting his two auditors. At the expiration of an hour, Governor Floyd ventured to interrupt him:

"Your opinion then is—"

"Wait a moment," said Tazewell. Diverging from the line of his previous remarks, he corruscated for another hour as forcibly as before.

It was then Preston's turn to intercept and if possible arrest the flow of talk.

"We may conclude, then, Mr. Tazewell, that you hold—"

"No, not at all. You quite misapprehend me."

Taking another point of departure, he went on from hour to hour, zig-zagging and wormfencing at each interruption, until at last broad daylight flooded the room.

"Bless my soul!" said he, looking up, surprised, "it is morning! Floyd, if you will give me a bowl of water to wash my face, and a julep, I will lie down for an hour or two to rest myself; and to-night, if you choose, we will resume our conversation. I am afraid I have not made myself quite clear to either of you gentlemen."

The water and the julep were duly brought, and the fluent taker went up to his chamber.

Floyd and Preston remained staring at each other for a long time in profound silence. At length, Mr. Preston said, "Have you any idea what Mr. Tazewell's real opinion is?"

"None whatever. Have you?"

"Not the remotest conception. Do you thing he has any opinion?"

"Most certainly. He has every opinion that any man ever had or could have on this subject, and a great many more besides. But what his final opinion will be, no living man, not even Tazewell himself, will ever discern."

The "coversation," as Mr. Tazewell was pleased to call it, was never resumed.

Wonders of a Boarding-House.

A carving-knife that is not shaky in the handle, and which, on great persuasion, can be induced to cut.

A silver fork on which the precious metal is still extant, and which has its proper complement of prongs.

A chamber looking-glass which, if not propped up with your hair-brush, never turns its back upon you when you go to shave.

A bath which does not leak, and a water-jug that is not very dangerous to lift.

A (very) grand piano whereof the keys don't rattle like the bones of negro minis trelsy, and whereof you can imagine, by a powerful flight of fancy, that the notes have in their infancy been ever heard in tune.

A door-mat which is not provided with a hole to trip all your visitors when they come to call.

A table-cloth or napkin without eleven holes in it.

A window that has not at the least one sash-broken, and that does not vibrate noisely with the very slighest breeze.

An easy-chair which gives you an ease when sitting in it, and wherein you may take your usual after-dinner nap without an apprehension of a caster coming off.

A tea-pot out of which, with excessive care and patience, you can contrive to pour a cupful without dropping the lid into it.

A sitting room wherein, to avoide smoke suffocation, you need not keep both door and window open when you light the fire.

A minute in the day unmolested by an organ-grinder.

A window shade which you can manage to pull up, even to the very top, without a wrinkle, and then not find it come down with a rattle on your head.

A waiting-maid who looks as if she sometimes used a nail-brush.

A ceiling or a chimney ornament which are neither of them cracked.

A sofa at all softer than a hard deal board, and which has not its springs fractured exactly in the place whereon you want to sit.

A picture or engraving, hung up by way of ornament, which with any candor you can call a work of art.

A pair of decanters which are not an odd couple, and half a score of wine-glasses any two of which will match.

A door which does not let a huricane of draught through it, and which you can actually shut without a slam.

And finally, a bed that you may go to without trembling, and a bill that you may pay without a fear of being fleeced.

OCTOBER is called, by one of the poets, "month of the iris hues, and balmy air, when summer lends its sun with softened glare."

VARIETIES.

A PERSON advertises in a London paper for "second-hand artificial teeth."

THE new way of ladies dressing the hair on the top of the head is called the "Josephine."

THE western bank of the Missouri, at Omaha, is being washed away at the rate of six inches a day.

THE anniversary of the fire is to be observed in Chicago by the laying of the foundation stones of several churches.

EMULATIVE of Stanley, an ambitious Connectiout man is fitting up an expedition to search for the author of "Beautiful Snow."

AN exchange announces on the death of a lady that she "lived 50 years with her husband and died in confident hope of a better life."

A PRETTY young widow was regarding herself in a mirror in her chamber; while trying on her widow's cap she exclained. "Behold the real cap of liberty!"

AN Iowa newspaper publishes poetry written in the county jail. Some of the readers think the author is in the right place.

AN innocent-minded Brooklyn girl said to a gentleman the other night: 'The mosquitoes are terrible. I wish you could see my back!' "I wish I could," was the quiet reply.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., claims the only carpet factory west of Philadelphia That's pure assumption when everybody knows the whole country there is rich "in grain."—[Boston Post.

AN old bachelor of Darlington county, S. C., offers a fine silk dress to the best preserved old maid. to be awarded at the next Darlington fair.

A YOUNG lady studying French, and finding that "belle" meant "fine," told somebody in a letter that we had a great deal of bell-weather lately.

PUT not your faith in him who predicts a hot season—he, sells ices; not in him who predicts a cold one—he owns a cheap clothing establishments; nor yet in him who declares a wet one—he vends umbrellas; nor a dry one—he sells beer.

THE language of flowers is again become a fashionable study. The weather is no longer the theme of conversational ventures, for, plucking a leaf from your partner's boquet, you must ask, "Do you understand the language of flowers."

ACCORDING to Haller, women bear hunger longer than men; according to Plutarch, they can resist the effects of wine better; according to Under, they grow older and never get bald; according to Pliny, they are seldom attacked by lions (on the contrary, they will run after lions), and according to Gunter, they can talk a week.

MRS. FAIR shed copious tears over her verdict, and a telegram says the brave San Franciscoan wanted to lynch her. He that was without sin was about to shy the first stone, when "the better counsels of the law-abiding citizens" quieted the honest, virtuous masses,

IT is gratifying to witness the signs of enterprise in our youth, and it fills the heart with pride to state that at Chariton, Ia., a boy only seven years old climbed a greased pole and won a $20 watch. The clothes he did it in cost $25.

SOME one wickedly says that the reason why very young girls usually take the prizes at fairs for making good bread, is because their mothers make it for them, while the older girls think they can manage alone admirably.

A CONNECTICUT man bought a ticket to the Rhode Island State Fair, but by mistake went into a furniture warehouse and wandered around for a time. He said he didn't think it amounted to much for a State Fair, but then he took into account what State it was in.

THE last thing out in newspaper obituary notices is where the parents of a three-year old boy lament that

"All within his home is lonely,
Every one is sad to-day,
For our darling little toady
Has forever passed away."

"Darling little toady" is new and touching.

A LITTLE girl of ten years pleaded successfully with Justice Cox, on Wednesday, in New York, for the release of her mother, who was locked up on a charge of intoxication. She said her father and mother were both drunkards, and that she and her little brother supported them by making penwipers. She offered the justice a penwiper for his clemency, and led her mother out of the court-room.

AN old man, an inhabitant of Cernay in Alsace, arrived at the German office, to declare his choice of nationality. "You are very old," said the Prussian, "It is hardly worth your while to make a choice." "I know I cannot live long," was the reply, "but as I wish to go to heaven, I desire to die a Frenchman." The old man on returning home sank exhausted, and died holding his certificate of remaining French in his hand.

A GRAND wedding is on the tapis in New York, the orders for dresses to be worn at which have reached a hundred at one house alone. The bride's dress is now in the loom at Lyons, France. It is white satin, manufactured to order, and will cost $18 a yard. It will be covered with exquisite point lace, also made to order. The dress for the bride's mother is a pale lavender *faille* of the richest possible texture; and a marvelous shawl of black lace, unique in pattern, and of a worndrous fineness, accompanies it.

MRS. FAIR'S reappearance in the court-room is a welcome sight to the sensation lovers. At her last attendance she was dressed in deep black throughout—dress, hat, veil and gloves—in strange contrast to the marble whiteness of her face and the golden curls which floated down through her sombre habiliments. She looked sad and depressed, and kept her face behind the folds of her veil, and averted from the gaze of the curious crowd. Only once did she smile, and then it was but a mournful flicker that soon died away. Sitting near her was an older lady, also looking grief-laden and dejected. This was the mother of Mrs. Fair. She had come into Court before her daughter. When the latter entered she did not notice her. Neither spoke to the other, and both sat apart silent and alone.

WHEN a shell is held up to the ear, there is a peculiar vibratory noise. Philosophically investigated, the peculiar sound thus recognized is a phenomenon that very much perplexed learned gentlemen for a long while. The experiment is easy made by simply pressing a spiral shell, common in collections, over the cerebrum of either ear. If a large shell, the sound is very much like that of a far-off cataract. Now, what causes it? Every muscle in the body is always in a state of tension. Some are more on the stretch than others, particularly those of the fingers. It is conceded that the vibration of the fibres of those in the fingers being communicated to the shell, it propagates and intensifies it, as the hollow body of a violin does the vibration of its strings, and thus the acoustic nerve receives the sonorous impressions. Muscles of the leg below the knee are said to vibrate in the same way, and if conducted to the ear produce the same result

POLITICS AND "BUSINESS"

Some of Our "Business Men" Endorse Yerkes' Partner.

Brief Addresses in Favor of Hartranft—No Records "Examined" or Produced—Swoope's Vindictive Plea for His Doomed Client—Bacher Reads a "Special."

(From Daily Post of Saturday.)

Last evening a meeting of the business men of this city in favor of the election of Hartranft was held at the Academy of Music. The building was comfortably filled by what purported to be "business men who had thoroughly examined the record of Hartranft and been convinced of the falsity of the charges against his integrity."

As a representation of the business interests of Pittsburgh it was a rather a slim affair. But 462 of the business men of the city signed the "call," out of some 3,700, and most certainly not one in twenty of the business men of the city attended last last evening.

A few highly respectable manufacturers like Bennett, Shoenberger, Oliver, and a few others attended to give tone to what was otherwise an ordinary political meeting. No one will pretend that half the occupants of the upper tiers of the academy and of the orchestra, and dress circle were in any proper sense "business men," yet this was the majority of the material which clapped incessantly when Hartranft's name was mentioned, and bellowed incessantly for Swoope, to choke off the dreary figuring of Major Frew. As a representative of the business interests of the city it was a flat failure, and it is worthy of special note that the men who in the call say "they have thoroughly and carefully examined the record" yet at the meeting failed to give the results of that "thorough and careful examination" to the public, but instead gave mere general statements from others as to Hartranfts honesty. It is perfectly plain that this will not meet the case, and hence the elaborate defense of Hartranft's damning record was left to be explained by the "special pleading" of Bucher Swoope. But, to the meeting. The assemblage, after a preliminary "toot' by the Great Western Band, was called to order by Richard Waring, Esq., of the firm of Waring & King, well known for their connection with that elaborate monopoly, the "South Improvement Co." Mr. Waring introduced as chairman Hon. Thos. M. Howe, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Howe read a lengthy address devoted to an elaborate exposition of States rights and other "by gone issues," and winding up with an expression of confidence in Grant and Hartranft. Not a word is said in this carefully prepared "inaugural address" about "examining records," or anything of that sort; but instead we have the assertion: "I have no hesitation in saying that I have full confidence in the ability and integrity of Gen. Grant, our candidate for President, and Gen. Hartranft, our candidate for Governor."

This was the first speaker who forgot to examine the blistering "record." Here a committee of five on resolutions was appointed, and reported a string of resolutions in which Hartranft figures in the first *Whereas*, and conspicuously through the rest of the document. Not a word is said in the resolutions about the documents which were said to have been "thoroughly and candidly examined."

Mr. Howe now announced that as this was a sort of

POLITICAL CLASS MEETING

speeches would be in order.

Mr. John P. Sample made a few remarks to the effect that he had been at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, had met Johnson and Hampton and many of the Southern aristocracy, had been treated with courtesy, even with kindness but that when they got agitated with politics they were "very bitter." The people knew that I came from a State that helped to crush them, yet they alway treated me in a gentlemanly manner. Let us on next Tuesday vote for Hartranft, &c.

Mr. Sample was the second speaker who forgot to "examine the records."

Mr. Christian Yerger next addressed the meeting, and began by saying that he was called on very unexpectedly to speak, and supposed it was because Hartranft was a Dutchman. [Laughter.] He said, I have examined all the documents *that came into my possession while I was East*, and I conversed with many people in Philadelphia, &c. Geo. H. Stuart says Hartranft is innocent. Dutch as I am, and Dutch as Hartranft is, I hope you give 20,000 majority next Tuesday. This is the third speaker who forgot to "candidly and thoroughly examine the documents." Only such as came into his possession! As the Yerkes documents are not in his possession, the statement refers to other documents, and thus lets Mr. Yerger out of any suspicion of having examined the "Record."

A SONG.

The Allegheny glee club were now introduced, as a gleeful combination of stars and blue ribbons, who had an engagement elsewhere, and would like to get through as early as possible, you know. They began to chant a dirge in long metre. The last line of the "pome" invited the boys to

"Vote the ticket through and through."

The end man furnishing the refrain.—

"You bet."

Mr. Alfred Patterson was the next orator. He announced that he had not mingled much in politics, but on next Tuesday there was to be an important election. Hartranft had been abused by his enemies who added to every and malice, bribery, perjury and forgery!! Secessionism is about to be revived. It was put down with bullets, and now must be put down with ballots. Hartranft stands acquited and let us rally around the flag. This was the fourth "business man" who forgot to candidly and thoroughly examine the "record."

Mr. John H. Shoenberger next addressed the meeting and merely stated that he was willing to bear testimony to the character of the standard bearers (which?) ot the Republican party, and if he had one thousand votes they should have them all.

This was the fifth "business man" who was remarkably reticent about having "candidly and thoroughly examined the record."

James I. Bennett followed in a brief address, explaining that "he had never before appeared to speak before an audience in his life." He referred to the sorehead Liberals and spoil-seeking Democrats, and thought that if Greeley was elected the business of the country would be paralyzed and the value of property depreciated one-half.

This was the sixth "business man" who was remarkably silent about the records. As Mr. Bennett undertakes to speak, as a business man, of the result of Mr. Greeley's election, we append the opinion of A. T. Stewart of New York, who does more business in a day than Mr. Bennett does in a year:

A. T. STEWART'S OPINION.

In the New York *Herald* of Wednesday we find the following report of a conversation with Mr. S., with reference to the effect Greeley's election would have upon the financial interests of the country:

Mr. Stewart's opinion of Boutwell's policy was asked. He replied: "Can you tell me what are the views of Mr. Boutwell? I never could learn that he had any special views or policy. I supposed his course was controlled by his judgment of existing circumstances. Continuing the course that has been pursued the last four years will never lead us to specie payments, but leaves every merchant at the mercy of the gold gamblers."

Reporter—Then you have no fear that the election of Greeley will produce any financial difficulty?

Mr. Stewart—None whatever.

Reporter—What do you think of his present views on the tariff question? Would they not, if carried out, by a change of the tariff, be some confusion with merchants?

Mr. Stewart—Not at all. On the contrary, I think Mr. Greeley leaves that question where it always should be left—with the people, through their members of Congress, uncontrolled by party dictation.

Mr. Geo. R. White spoke next, and said "I have no doubt in my own mind of the honesty and integrity of Hartranft. I have met friends who knew him during the war, and who say no braver or honester man lives."

This makes the seventh business man who substituted opinion for investigation, but who signed a call saying "WE" have thoroughly and candidly examined the Record."

Alex. Bradley followed, but instead of making any remarks he read a letter from Grant, who expressed great interest in the manufactures, &c. A letter from Hartranft expressing his interest in the manufactories!!! would have been the appropriate thing here. Mr. Bradley was the eighth gentlemen who thought that "the least said, soonest mended," about the records.

Mayor Frew, the ex-Reformer spoke next and said that representing Petroleum interest, he might not be able to throw any light on the subject, but he should try to pour oil on the troubled waters. The Major explained that the Republicans—the Administration Republicans were in a crisis. The plea of Reform said this great ex-reformer is a bald plea. After indulging in a little facetia about the "Dem. Libs," and getting off a blackguard pun about the word HORACE, which we cannot defile our columns by reporting, the Major produced a fearful array of figures to prove that the business interests were all right, and that they were so through the agency of the Republican party. Major Frew ought to know what all the rest of the world knows, that the oil business, of which Mr. F. claims to be a representative, never was in so disastrous a condition, millions of capital lying idle, and the wells suffered to remain unproductive; and Mr. F. knows why. Mr. Frews expressed his belief that the Democrats would not be true to the platform; that they are a band of gay deceivers, that Tweed would be Greeley's right bower if the latter were elected, and that Hantranft's mistake, if mistake it was, an error of judgment and not a moral obliquity. We *must* carry Pennsylvania, and then it is all over. After telling a "pup story," and beseeching the Buckalew Republicans to come over, Mr. Frew wound up the thread of his sinuous discourse by giving way to Swoope, who, being a business man, swung around about this time—accidentally, of course.

Mr. Frew was the ninth gentleman whose silence as to the "record" was alarming, "if not more so."

A dispatch from Geo. H. Stewart, who appears to furnish the opinions for the business men of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was read, and also a letter from Benj. F. Jones, both endorsing the "due bill" candidate, but were ominously silent about "records." Mr. Swoope, on coming forward, was greeted with cheers and applause, and after apologizing for his sickness, he gave an explanation of the Yerkes, Mackey, and Hartranft speculations.

"Yerkes told me," said Swoope, "that the affidavit had not his signature." "The Auditor-General could have no official knowledge" says this innocent Attorney of State claims against General Government. Evans ought to be in the Penitentiary and Paine too. Mr. Swoope acknowledged that Yerkes had speculated for Mackey through kindness, and that the account was kept in inverted letters.

M. B. W.

Mr. Swoope then made the following astounding remarks:

"I submit to you that the conviction of Yerkes was a judicial outrage." Now read the record and sentence:

After the conviction, a motion for a new trial was overruled. In sentencing Yerkes the presiding Judge said:

Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.: You have been convicted by a jury of your own selection of the offense of larceny. The motion for a new trial made in your behalf by your learned counsel has been carefully considered and overruled, the majority of the court being entirely satisfied with the propriety of the conviction, both upon the law and the evidence. Your offence was one of more than usual gravity, the more so that the large amount of money which you obtained belonged to the city. And it was aggravated by the fact, of which you have judicial knowledge, that you had in addition thereto unlawfully used and converted to your own use several hundred thousand dollars of the loan and money of the city. For such an offence the maximum punishment affixed by law to the crime of larceny is singularly merciful. If your case points no other moral, it will at least teach the lesson long needed at the present time, that the Treasury of the city is not to be invaded and plundered with impunity, under the thin disguise of a business transaction, and that there is still a power in the law to vindicate itself and protect the public. The sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine of five hundred dollars to the Commonwealth, for the use of the county, that you pay the costs of prosecution, and that you undergo an imprisonment, in the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District, by separtae and solitary confinement at hard labor, for the period of two years and nine months, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Business men! Observe the difference between a lawyer defending his client and a judge condemning a culprit. After repeating his New Brighton speech at great length Mr. Swoope, stated he had received a special from an editor of one of the morning organs stating that Yerkes had sworn to the published statements before Mayor Stokely "after he was pardoned." Well, why was it not published at the time of the statement. Swoope drew up the statement, and merely dealt in evasive conundrums till after the arrival of the "cooked" special of last evening. If the special is true, it gives the authorities an excellent opportunity to proceed against him for forgery, and then—what, the Penitentiary again.

Besides, it is only a few weeks since the organs were objecting to Yerkes's testimony because he was a felon. And now; oh! shame.

Mr. Swoope next explained how they had the whole election machinery of Philadelphia in their hands, and could give any reasonable majority. We are, said this legal cynic, getting the rope round the necks of Bill McMullen's gang, and if they don't behave themselves, we will give them a—(Here the speaker gave a significant jerk)—Philadelphia will give any majority you may name—the victory is won.

Swoope, the very man who examined the record, is involved in contradictions at every step; is an interested party; and his statements are at war with all the acknowledged state of the facts.

The "business" being completed the "business men" adjourned

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1872

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
B. GRATZ BROWN.

"SNIBS" ARNOLD is in the Penitentiary. Had he been out no doubt SWOOPE would have appointed him an Assistant Marshal.

THE *Dispatch* of yesterday contains ten different lies in regard to Mr. BUCKALEW, every one of which has been proved to be a lie. In this it has eclipsed the *Commercial* in its palmiest days.

BEN. WADE, the old "war-horse" who snuffs the battle afar off, furnishes the President with the following certificates of good moral character: "I believe, myself, from all that I know, that he is a total abstinence man." It is understood that Mr. WADE will next certify that SIMON CAMERON is honest.

No two gentlemen ever ran for office in Pennsylvania who have been so meanly, maliciously and so foully slandered by the administration organs as have Messrs BUCKALEW and HARTLEY. But then it was necessary to make their readers believe them rebels to help HARTRANFT, ALLEN & Co. As the election is now over we shall see if they have fairness enough to take back their slanders, or even lay before their readers the answers of these gentlemen thereto.

OUR reformed Civil Service furnishes its daily record with the regularity of a Bridewell. In the Navy Yard at Brooklyn fifteen hundred extra men are at work on nothing. In North Carolina special agents of the Post Office Department, paid liberal salaries out of taxes half of which come from Liberal pockets, are busy manipulating the press of the State to defeat that party; and from Alabama comes another disagreeable story concerning the jobbery of Senator SPENCER and the Post Office Department in the carrying of the mails.

MANIFEST FRAUD.

In 1869, the city of Philadelphia polled 98,004 votes for Governor; in 1871 it polled 112,516 votes for Auditor General.

In 1872 the registering officers of the honesty and morality party placed 162,148 names on the registry of voters. An increase of 50,000 voters in one year would show an increased population of between three and four hundred thousand people in twelve months.

Can any one doubt why SWOOPE was able to promise the meeting of the HARTRANFT certifiers any majority they might ask for in that city?

COMES DOWN.

The *Dispatch* now says:

We did not say that THE POST had called our Pittsburgh merchants "bummers."

Well, if you did not, why do you say that—

The indignation of our merchants raised such a storm about THE POST's ears, etc.

The facts are that the editor in chief of the *Dispatch* should pay more attention to one of its understappers who makes boast of how "he is going to lay out THE POST."

So far as the so-called meeting of Philadelphia merchants to endorse HARTRANFT is concerned, we reiterate that it was engineered by "bummers," a list of whom we gave a few days ago, showing that they receive a large slice of national, state or city pap. These parties took a prominent part in the Philadelphia farce and therefore are entitled to the term we applied to them.

The trick attempted by the *Dispatch* to make capital for HARTRANFT by misrepresenting THE POST is too mean and contemptible for further comment at this time.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

Our amiable friend and active co-laborer of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, thus introduces the election returns from Pennsylvania:

We give all the returns received up to the hour of going to press. They are not heavily charged with comfort to the Democracy and Liberals in Pennsylvania. The indications are that we have been effectually routed, and it remains for us to retire in as good order as practicable, having due regard for our wounded. The Cherry Hill certificate of good character has been endorsed by the votes as counted, and the incoming Governor is at liberty to call into his cabinet his former creditor, Evans, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and "Dear Yerkes" as his confidential adviser. The freemen, who are jealous for the honor of Pennsylvania, and who gathered around the upright statesman, Charles R. Buckalew, have been overborne by those who preferred party to purity, aided by repeaters and negroes imported from adjoining States. Philadelphia, under the skillful manipulation and unscrupulous management of a corrupt ring, has rolled in upon us from the east with a Radical majority of almost twenty thousand, whilst Allegheny answers from the west with almost half as much. A few of our old staunch Democratic counties, who, never faltering but true as steel, send us rays of light which shine through the darkness which surrounds us. Just now we have little heart to speak of the future. We would think it only a shower that fell yesterday, but it has the look of a flood.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

THE RESULT.

By means of the money power, the official influence of the general Government, by colonization of fraudulent voters from other States, and especially by false counting of perjured election officers in the city of Philadelphia, the will of the people of Pennsylvania has been derided, set at naught and trampled under foot, and a man of the worst possible character has been "counted" into the once honorable office of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

This is the second time a worthless man by fraudulent means, has been placed to rule over a State, a majority of whose people are honest.

We presume, that with the Governor, the Legislature is also lost, and, as a result, MACKEY will remain State Treasurer, and CAMERON be re-elected to the United States Senate. Think of it. HARTRANFT Governor, MACKEY State Treasurer, and ALLEN chosen to audit their Treasury operations. And then think, also, of the moral and professedly religious men, who have aided the very worst men in the State to fasten such an array of evil men upon us. While there is much to grieve over in this result, we should not be discouraged; the nominal majority of HARTRANFT is less than the admitted negro vote. The old voters, the white men of Pennsylvania have been slaughtered by the African Auxiliaries, even admitting that no frauds have been perpetrated.

Pennsylvania is an important State, and her twenty-nine electoral votes have weight. In November the negroes will be needed in their own States, and the New York *roughs* will be required at home.

But we can elect GREELEY without Pennsylvania. Georgia is an index of the Southern vote, which will go with us almost solid. It is hard to have lost our own State, but no Democrat should flinch from another month's work.

The Philadelphia frauds that defeated BUCKALEW, will be of no more avail than those which defeated MCCLURE; for the Act of Assembly provides for the manner of contesting a fraudulent election of Governor; and the Democracy of Philadelphia owe it to the whole people to take the proper measures to prevent the consummation of, what a large majority of the people will be satisfied is, a gross fraud.

Philadelphia never gave the majority claimed by the Radical leaders; but to use the language of a pair of those men, it "was necessary" and it was done. Elections are a mere farce if these things are permitted to pass unchallenged and unpunished.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. COLFAX and Mr. SCHOFIELD and one or two others assert that their Radical colleague in Congress, Mr. OAKES AMES, falsified when he told Mr. M'COMB he had bribed them to vote those enormous *largesses* of the people's land to the rascally thing with the frenchified name; and the Radical papers are rejoiced thereat, and ask the people to record a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Not so fast gentlemen. As well might Col. BAYNE consent to a similar verdict in the quarter sessions in every instance in which a smaller and less distinguished thief puts in his plea. The people want to hear the evidence. M'COMB has obtained the process of the Supreme Court in order to put OAKES AMES on his oath, but Mr. AMES dodges the Sheriff most carefully.

WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, on the 20th of March, 1868, asserted on the floor of Congress, in the presence and hearing of these people, when the *yeas* and *nays* were called for and refused by the Radical House, as follows:

"I state nothing more than what is notorious, when I say that the Vice President of the road has charged the company with $500,000 as having been expended in Washington *to secure the passage of that act.*" "In this act of 1864 virtually voting away sixty millions of the people's money," Governor Washburne said. The opponents of it in vain demanded the yeas and nays upon the final vote, agreeing to the report of the Conference Committee of the two Houses, by which vote the bill was finally passed."

There is no use talking; there has been more corruption in State and National Government since the advent of the Republican party to power, than in all the previous years since Washington was first inaugurated. Once there was, now and then, a single thief—now they steal in Battallions.

GRANT'S ECONOMY.

Barnstable is a port of entry in the very Radical State of Massachusetts. During the year ending on the 18th of April last, its commerce consisted of:

Imports	NOTHING
Exports	NOTHING

In order to take charge of the enormous business of the Port as above exhibited, Barnstable has the following Custom House officers, at the salaries named:—

One collector	$1,993
One deputy col. and inspector	1,095
One deputy col. and inspector	900
Two deputy cols. and inspectors	1,500
One deputy col. and inspector	800
One deputy col. and inspector	500
One deputy col. and inspector	400
One inspector	400
One aid to revenue	300
One clerk	300
One boatman	150
One keeper of customs	350
Total	$8,688

A little of the Civil Service Reform which GRANT has been talking of in his message for the last two or three years, would scarcely be out of place in the Custom House at Barnstable.

"SPECULATIONS" AND MORALS.

Perhaps the most common sentiment in the community is the wholesale denunciation of "speculation" as that term is generally understood. The pulpit, and the press and public opinion are almost unanimous in opposition to it. To be a speculator, as the phrase goes, is to be regarded as but little else than belonging to a grade of gamblers but little higher than those of the common sort, and the honor there obtaining being of that kind common among thieves.

There is no end to the laws that have been enacted to keep this class of operators in check. Well, these laws are generally founded on reason and have a salutary effect in the finality. But speculation can neither be prevented, or wholly arrested when once it comes into existence. Nor is speculation naturally immoral—we say this not that we endorse either speculation or speculators, but because there is always some reason for everything in the world of commerce; analyzation of these reasons, and the moral effects thereto attaching, constitute the objects of this article.

There is a reason for all things, though but little if any justification for their abuses. Nor do we consider ordinary speculation an exception to this rule, notwithstanding the fact that the abuses to which it is subjected have no ground for justification. But to analyze the current of speculation that was so rife in the commercial metropolis (New York) some months ago, and connect it with the present and future *status* of the money market. During those periods there was a very active speculation in stocks and securities of all kinds. At times it looked as if Wall street would run wild. Prices rose from 5 to 12½ per cent in a fort-night, and speculators invested heavily and apparently for future speculation. What was the reason for this? This speculative movement shortly after the beginning of the year was founded principally upon the reason—as deduced from past financial experience—that during the latter portion of the month of April, and during the months of May, June and July, money is always super-abundant in commercial centres, and the rate of interest, as a rule, generally very low, and as a consequence there was a few months ago a special demand for stocks and securities which employed all idle balances, and created the then apparently speculative demand for securities, so that the money should not be in hand when the interest rate and the value of investments began to depreciate at this season of the year, which depreciation is now becoming visible.

So much for one of the reasons which govern speculative movements at given periods. But there are many others which we may legitimately connect herewith, both as regards special and general reference. Some months ago additional considerations favorably influenced the market, prominent among which was the improved net earnings of all our principal railways, and the prospects of the companies to pay handsome dividends permanently, even upon their "watered" stocks. But the main basis, however for future speculation is the active demand of securities prior thereto, or even running into those periods in consequence of the special ease of money attendant on them with almost unfailing certainty.

As this condition of the money market almost, if not an absolute certainty, there is, as in the instance we have cited, naturally an active buying in the full expectation of realizing the advance arising from these, which are really legitimate causes. Now it is hard to see that there is anything in the moral law to prevent a man from investing his money in stocks in January, which he knows must advance to a much higher standard in May or June, not in consequence of the operations of cliques and corners, but from the natural overplus of uninvested capital.

To this extent then, what are known as speculators, are not absolutely villains. But did their operations cease here, but ittle if any harm would be done. But on the other hand it must be conceded that it is too often the case that the capitalists or cliques or speculators, or whatever you choose to call them, who thus buy in anticipation of an advance, resort to artificial and even deceptive and despicable means to induce others to buy stocks of them in turn. Here is where the dishonorable part comes in, and where legitimate speculation ends in genteel thievery. But even in "ways that are dark" and tricks that are anything else but vain, we think that it would be hard to show that the speculators of Wall street are any worse than any other class of business men who put up "corners" in any class of commercial merchandize.

Anticipation of a future change in prices and values is in fact the mainspring of commerce, and induces selling and buying—the seller and the buyer both acting with reference to the future. If the merchant did not do this with reference to his commodities he could not succeed in business. In the stock market, there appears to exist no reason why the capitalist should not act under the same rules which govern the produce merchant or the iron factor. But operations in Wall street attract special attention, and the marketable value of securities depending largely upon opinion it becomes a part of the business of the operators to work upon it.

It is the manufacture of a false opinion that makes stock-jobbing disreputable and in open revolt against all principles of morality. And yet it is a great mistake to suppose that speculation is of necessity, naturally vicious and immoral. The hope of suddenly amassing a large fortune, naturally draws men into the business who are destitute of moral convictions and principles, and who hesitate not to resort to any means to accomplish their ends.

But this should not be confounded with legitimate speculation, which, for instance, in the Stock Exchange is an ability to see the deterioration or improvement in the management of corporations, and the probability of losing or realizing upon investment. The moral we draw, therefore, is, that legitimate speculation is not one of the unpardonable sins, and that cliques and "corners" are not the badge of saint-hood. nor even a pass to respectable business circles.

HIRAM GREEN, Esq., writeth a catechism of easy lessons for the Grantites:

Who is the first Grant man? Ad'em. Division and Silence are the next.

Who is the first Grant woman? Miss Rule.

Who came near being the first murderer? Judge Lewis Dent.

Who was the first martyr? Henry Read.

Who are in the liar's den? The Grant organs and stump speakers.

Who kicked the children of Israel out of the U. S. army? Gen. Grant.

Who would (if he could) command the New York *Sun* to keep still. Joshua Grant.

What proof have we that Moses was not a Grantite? Because he did not have the commandments engraven on a table of Seneca sand stone.

Who was the first to be translated—to Sing Sing, if he had not joined the Grantites? Bill Tweed.

Who tries to save lost men—such as Blaine, Patterson, Colfax, Boutwell, Wilson, Dawes and other Credit Mobilier stockholders? Oakes Ames.

What is the chief end of the Grantites? To glorify their King and elect him forever.

THE County Convention of thieves, *alias* MOSES men, at Charleston, S. C., last Tuesday, listened with pleasure to letters from GRANT and ROBESON, heartily indorsing the party of plunder. These letters were brought from Washington by one H. C. CASSOM, a tool of the MOSES gang. It was not natural that the President, after dipping into State politics from Maine to Texas, should keep his fingers out of the unclean mess his friends have cooked up in South Carolina. Nor was it natural that he should indorse any one save the peers of CLAYTON, and SPENCER, and CASEY, and DAVIS, and the rest of the crowd that, with Presidential favor and Federal patronage to aid them, have ruled, robbed, and ruined the South.

THE day before Gen. B. F. BUTLER'S recent visit to Louisville, The *Courier-Journal* quieted the excited citizens in the following soothing paragraph: "The terrible panic which prevails in this city at the announcement of BEN. BUTLER'S coming is really foolish. People who suppose that the police are going to stand idly by and permit their private property to be packed up and shipped off to Lowell without an effort to save it, ought to have taken the precaution to leave town with their effects a week ago."

GENERAL BEN. H. HILL, in an address to the people of Georgia, before the late election, said:

A majority of 50,000 for our State ticket in October will give us an easy and still greater success in November. It is the glorious privilege of Georgia to speak next in order! A thrill of joy electrifies every fibre of my frame when I feel, as I do feel, that neither money, nor force, nor fanaticism, nor fraud, nor all combined, will be able to stifle the voice of my own dear old Commonwealth! Let her speak—nay, she will speak—the first clear, ringing sounding note for her own and the Nation's redemption.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: "No intelligent man familiar with population and voting statistics needs argument to convince him that the vote of Tennessee will in November exceed 200,000; and as GRANT will not have one-third of the vote, probably not much more than a fourth part, there is no danger of MAYNARD'S election to Congress over the divided vote of JOHNSON and CHEATHAM. Indeed, ANDY JOHNSON will himself poll many of the GRANT votes in East Tennessee."

A VALUABLE newspaper is GRANT'S. Own, the N. Y. *Times*. A few days ago an Associated Press dispatch announced that the Hon. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, Labor Reform candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania had declined in favor of BUCKALEW. The organ published the news in an out of the way note, garbled in this way: "The Hon. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Labor Reform Convention, has declined."

THE New York *Post* has drawn the President's nepotism in the mildest form in which it has yet appeared. This: "In the distribution of the tens of thousands of offices in his gift he saved—perhaps injudiciously—a dozen, and no more, for his own poor relatives, who are about as good as the average office-holder."

THE betting men in Washington are offering odds that Mr. GREELEY will carry every Southern State in November, except South Carolina. The result of the Georgia election is considered by those in the best position to judge as settling this question.

THE Columbus (Ohio) *Sentinel* says:

"We violate no confidence in saying that ex-Governor Cox will not vote for Grant at the coming election. On this point his decision is final. It is hoped and believed that, in accordance with the wishes and advice of all his political friends, he will take a public stand in favor of the Liberal movement, and come courageously out in a speech or letter before the election in October."

MR. A. N. FRETZ of Washington publishes an affidavit, stating that during the spring of 1871 he wished to be appointed a Consul, and sent to Gen. F. T. DENT, the President's brother-in-law, at the White House, the following note:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1871.

"GEN. F. T. DENT: I have a matter pending here in which I must have the President's approval. I desire your assistance in it. When and where can I have an interview? You shall be well compensated for the services you may render me. Address 'A,' Washington, D. C."

To this note Gen. DENT replied:

"At my private office, Executive Mansion, to-morrow at 2 P. M. F. T. DENT."

At the time appointed Mr. FRETZ went to the White House, and told Gen. DENT he was there in response to his note. The General invited him into his private office and closed the door. Mr. FRETZ said he wished him to intercede with the President, and would be willing to pay well for it. DENT then advised FRETZ to apply for the place of Consul at Singapore, and to bring his papers at once, so that they could be laid before the President on that day. Mr. FRETZ went back to his hotel, got the papers, took them to the White House, and handed them to DENT in his private office. DENT looked them over and went into the President's room with them. The next morning, as Mr. FRETZ swears, he wrote the following note and put a hundred-dollar bill in it, and left the note, with the money, on DENT'S desk in the White House:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1871.

"GEN. F. T. DENT: Please accept the enclosed as part compensation for the services you rendered me thus far. A."

The next time he called, DENT assured him that all was right, and added: "Oh, I found something on my desk on Saturday." Mr. FRETZ, however, did not get the office for which he had thus paid the President's brother-in-law, and neither did DENT return the hundred dollars. Mr. FRETZ also swears that the papers which he gave to this brother-in-law are still on file at the State Department.

ANOTHER PARDON.

A Convict Pardoned to Electioneer for Hartranft.

NORRISTOWN, PA., October 7.—Another prison cell has been made vacant, and its former occupant is out for the Ring candidates, Hartranft and Allen. The convict now granted a full pardon is Patrick McGinley, who at the last August court in Montgomery county, was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Pat was given his liberty on condition that he and his friends would work and vote for Hartranft to-morrow. The pardon was read to him on Sunday immediately after many of the rounders in the taverns of this place heard the facts of the case from the lips of the late convict's best friends. It was openly boasted that "the general" had secured Pat's freedom, and that in return he was going to do all he could for him at the polls. District Attorney Brunner is in full possession of evidence showing that the release of the prisoner was effected through Gen. Hartranft. One Mr. Edward Bradley has made the following statement under oath relative to the case:

Edward Bradley, sworn—I live in Lafayette street, borough of Norristown; I saw this document before (pardon shown witness) in Conshohocken yesterday in the possession of John Heenan; he first told me it was McGinley's pardon; he said he got it from General Hartranft; not positive when he said he got it; I seen him show it to others; we left him; he showed it to me in a house in Conshohocken; John Murphy, John Hollinger and Thomas McDermott were there, too; did not hear him ask anybody to vote for Hartranft; he only said he had the pardon; we were all from Norristown; he showed it at other places in Conshohocken; Heenan went down in the same train; he told me he had it in his own pocket; somebody, I think Benjamin Reilly, said he heard that if McGinley could furnish fifty votes for Hartranft that he would get the pardon; I think Murphy was present; Heenan was not there then.

The District Attorney also made a statement this morning, on habeas corpus, before Judge ROSS. The following is the affidavit in full:

Montgomery co., ss:

H. U. Brunner, district attorney of the said county, most respectfully says that in the matter of the application for pardon to Governor Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth, of Patrick McGinley, means were resorted to by the friends of McGinley which in law is an obstruction of public justice, and he, the said H. U. Brunner, solemnly swears that the following facts can be shown by competent testimony.

First. That the consideration for the pardon of the said McGinley was of a political character, as follows: John Heenan and others obtained the said pardon from the Governor of Pennsylvania through the influence of General John F. Hartranft, candidate for Governor, for the political consideration that Heenan and friends of McGinley should vote for the said Hartranft for Governor; that the said Heenan obtained the pardon from the said Hartranft and used it on Sunday, the 6th of October, 1872, in Conshohoken as a political document; that Hartranft got the pardon according to an agreement that the influence of McGinley, Heenan, et al., should give him fifty votes in Conshohocken and three hundred in Norristown.

These facts can be established by Edward Bradley et al., to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. U. BRUNER,
District Attorney.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this seventh day of October, A. D., 1872.

HENRY P. ROSS,
President Judge.

District Attorney Bruner, resolving to make a full expose of the plot gave me this information which I send you. He says he will do all in his power to bring those connected with the scheme to speedy punishment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

There is something about Pittsburghers that recommends itself to a stranger. They are an active, enterprising set of people. Despatch is their first thought in business matters. When Carl Schurz was announced to speak here two weeks ago, there was no such thing as organization known. Without a dollar the leading spirits went to work and had organized and equipped a procession of 7,000 Americans and German liberals before the Missourian arrived.

"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY!

"TAKES THE STARCH RIGHT OUT"

Fourteen Candidates Elected!

Special to The Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

Late returns show that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have elected fourteen of the candidates on their ticket, viz: JEREMIAH S. BLACK, WM. J. BAER, GEORGE M. DALLAS, ANDREW A. PURMAN, WM. H. SMITH, ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, ANDREW G. CURTIN, JAMES ELLIS, SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, JOHN H. CAMPBELL, WM. L. CORBETT, S. C. T. DODD—members of the Constitutional Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Estimated and Reported Majorities by Counties—1872.

Counties	Buckalew Dem.	*Counties*	Hartranft Rad.
Adams	375	Allegheny	6500
Berks	6100	Armstrong	500
Bucks	200	Beaver	400
*Cambria		Bedford	20
Carbon	300	Blair	600
Centre	500	Bradford	3000
Clarion	900	Butler	300
Clearfield	1400	Cameron	50
Clinton	550	Chester	2800
Columbia	1900	Crawford	350
Cumberland	400	Dauphin	1200
Elk	500	Delaware	1600
Fayette	700	Erie	2500
Fulton	350	Forest	50
Greene	1650	Franklin	300
Juniata	400	Huntingdon	700
Lehigh	1600	Indiana	2000
Luzerne	2500	Jefferson	100
Lycoming	500	Lancaster	4700
Mifflin	150	Lawrence	700
Monroe	2000	Lebanon	1750
Montour	400	McKean	150
Northampton	3000	Montgomery	1
Perry	25	Mercer	600
Pike	800	Northumberl'd	700
Schuylkill	1000	Philadelphia	18000
Sullivan	300	Potter	550
Wayne	700	Snyder	400
Westmoreland	1000	Somerset	1200
Wyoming	350	Susquehanna	1000
York	1200	Tioga	3000
		Union	700
Total	31750	Venango	600
		Warren	400
*Claimed by Opposition by 600.		Washington	400
		Total	57821

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Their Condition, as Viewed by Prussian Eyes.

The newly-acquired Rhine territory of the German Empire has been definitely constituted by Germany in three main divisions for Government purposes, thus: Upper Alsace, with a population of 473,000; Lower Alsace, 610,500; and Lorraine 514,000. Despite the national disposition of the French to flee from the soil in face of the advent of the rule authority of the Prussians, the Berlin officials appear to be exceedingly well pleased with the acquisition to the German nation. Bismark's agents have just reported that the material prospects of the provinces, dating from January, 1873, in anticipation, must be considered good, as the Zollverein restrictions are now removed, and the products of Alsatian industry can find an outlet through any part of Germany.

The tobacco monopoly has been done away with. The German civil service is proving better than the French; the mails are cheaper and surer, and the other functions of the postoffice—such as money orders and newspaper subscription—much simplified in practice. The telegraphic stations have been multiplied, no longer with a prefect's capricious "perspective," by which places of importance were slighted in favor of smaller towns, but with a common sense regard to the good of the greatest number. The fortifications of Strasburg are to be pushed out from the city, and one side will be merely nominal, in order to permit a healthy expansion, while new bridges across the Rhine and improved railroad facilities will tend to develop its commercial advantages.

The entire school system has been reorganized and compulsory education enforced. Singing has been introduced, for which no provision was made in the French plan of instruction. The first Prussian census taken in the provinces did not show so great a falling off in population as might have been expected, and it is remarked that a concerted attempt of the French women to raise money as a New Year's gift to France produced a niggardly return, that at Mullhausen, for example, not amounting to $500, though the inhabitants have been conspicuously dissatisfied with annexation, and for other objects, religious and humane, have been in the habit of giving freely much larger sums.

BOLD BURGLARY.

Three Thieves Enter a House in the the Sixth Ward in Broad Daylight.

One of the most daring robberies that it has been our duty to record occurred in this city about noon yesterday, on Bluff street, near Marion, in the Sixth ward. It appears that Mrs. Jackson, a widow lady living in the locality indicated, went to market as usual this morning, and during her absence the house was entered by three young men, and robbed of several articles of more or less value, among which was a fine gold watch, belonging to Mrs. Jackson's daughter, a young lady teaching in the Sixth ward school. As the thieves left the house with their plunder they were observed by some children, who immediately ran to the school house to inform Miss J. of the fact. On repairing to the house it was found that one of the party, in the hurry of departure, had left his coat behind. This served as a clue, together with the fact that three rather loafish looking individuals had been observed hanging around the neighborhood for a week or ten days previous, and an information being made before an Alderman, officers were at once placed on the track of the depredators. One party was arrested on suspicion and committed to jail. In accordance with the usual custom in such cases as the above, we would inquire, "Where were the police."

PENNSYLVANIA.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

Hartranft's Majority Estimated at 31,000.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Complexion of the Next Legislature.

Special to The Post.]
PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1:30 o'clock, A. M

The Republicans claim from eighteen to twenty-three thousand majority in the city for Hartranft, and it has cost them, perhaps, ten times that amount in dollars.

In addition to their repeaters and imported negroes, it is made a boast of on the streets that they bought up a number of Democratic politicians, which accounts for their increased vote in Democratic divisions. This will be investigated.

From returns so far received outside of Philadelphia, it is claimed that Buckalew will come to this city with a majority of several thousand.

Fraud is charged in several divisions, and certain parties will be brought to an account. F.

Large Democratic Gain in Crawford County.

Special to The Post.]
MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 8.

Twenty districts give a Democratic gain over last year of five hundred and nineteen.

J. B. B.

Special to The Post.
Buckalew Carries Titusville.
TITUSVILLE, October 8.

The total vote of the city is seventeen hundred and seventy-five. Buckalew carries the city by sixty-four. The Republicans carry the county ticket.

W. W. B.

Special to The Post.
Democratic Gain in Sewickley.
SEWICKLEY, PA. October 8.

Sewickley gives Buckalew eighty; Hartranft one hundred and ninety. A Democratic gain of twenty-nine over Grant's majority; increase of one hundred on the Democratic vote for Stanton.

I. A. W.

Special to The Post.]
PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

Philadelphia counted up over twenty thousand. Rum riot all day here.

A. K. McCLURE.

Hartranft's Majority in Philadelphia.
Special to The Post.
PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—Hartranft's majority will be about twenty thousand in Philadelphia.

S. J. RANDALL.

A Democratic Gain.
Special to The Post.]
MEADVILLE, October 8.—Meadville gives Buckalew seventy-six majority, a Democratic gain of two hundred and fifty-seven over the vote of 1868.

JAS. HORNER.

Twenty-fourth Congressional District.
Special to The Post.]
NEW CASTLE, October 9.—Capt. McClelland is defeated for Congress. Moore's majority is about five hundred. C.

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District.
Special to The Post.]
BROOKVILLE, PA., October 9.—Both parties claim the State Senator. The reported majorities are M'Coy, Armstrong county 530, Forest 100, Jefferson 150; Brown's majority in Clarion 700. S.

Twenty-first Congressional District.
Special to the Post.
GREENSBURG, Pa., October 9.—Nothing definite on Congress. Chances against Foster. Westmoreland gives him about eleven hundred. K.

Greene County.
Special to the Post.
WAYNESBURG, October 9.—Buckalew's majority in Greene county is about 1,650. McClelland, for Congress, has about the same. Playford, Senate, has 1,400 majority. CLIFTON.

Cambria County.
JOHNSTOWN, October 9, 2-50 P. M.—The returns from all but eight districts of Cambria county give Hartranft about 600 majority; a gain of nearly 1,200 over Geary's election. Congress in the district close; Speer will probably be elected by a small majority.

Philadelphia County.
PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—The total Hartranft majority in Philadelphia, is 15,823 with two wards to hear from, which last year gave 1,044 Democratic majority. The Third ward of this city gives Buckalew 472 majority. The Twenty-fifth ward gives him 629. The total majority in the city foots up the following: Hartranft, 19,209; Buckalew, 3,386. Hartranft's majority 15,823.

Beaver County.
BADEN, Beaver County, October 9.—The official vote of this borough is as follows: Hartranft, 57; Buckalew, 20. In 1869 Geary received 30 votes and Packer 19.

Washington County.
WASHINGTON, October 9.—The majority for Hartranft in this county will be over four hundred.

Armstrong Co.
KITTANNING, October 9.—The whole Republican ticket in Armstrong county is elected by from five to six hundred majority.

Indiana Co.
BLAIRSVILLE, October 9.—The election passed off quietly here yesterday. Hartranft's majority in the borough is ninety-six. A. W. Taylor, candidate for Congress, has fifty-two majority.

Fayette Co.
UNIONTOWN, Pa., October 9.—The estimated Democratic majority of this county for Governor, Auditor General and Supreme Judge, is six hundred.

Crawford Co.
TITUSVILLE, October 9.—From returns so far, the Democrats show a gain of five hundred in the county, which will make it a very close contest.

Westmoreland Co.
GREENSBURG, October 9.—The Democratic majority in this county is about eight hundred and seventy-five, and will not exceed nine hundred. Taylor is elected to Congress by five hundred.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The editorial columns of the newspapers this morning are filled with comments on the elections in the western States yesterday.

The *Times* claims that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have all pronounced in favor of Gen. Grant, as also Nebraska, in which State it claims five thousand majority. It rejoices in the success of the Republicans, and says: We have never had a greater triumph to record than that which we announce this morning. In a contest admitted by our opponents to be a final test of strength, we have conquered, and that signally and decisively. We shall undoubtedly carry the Empire State in November by the largest majority ever polled, and already the Presidential victory is won.

The *Herald* says the elections yesterday have resulted in a sweeping Republican victory, a victory that settles the Presidential contest and proves, beyond a doubt, that the attempt to hand over the Federal Government to the new party has proved a failure. It considers that this defeat of the Liberals is due to several causes, among them the absence of any well defined issue involving a principle of government. The shock which a combination between such incongruous elements as Greeley and the Democracy could not fail to give to all conscientious minds the suspicion that the desire to obtain the spoils of office was the motive power of the Cincinnati movement, and the imagined practicability of Greeley's views of government, all or any of these may account for the manifest unwillingness of the majority of the people to accept the proposed substitute. This paper reviews the situation at considerable length, and is of the opinion that Greeley is the best representative of the opposition to Grant's administration that could have been chosen. The elections yesterday were fiercely contested, but the Republicans unquestionably possessed an enormous advantage in that campaign through the control of Federal patronage and almost any necessary amount of funds.

The *World* concedes a Republican victory in Pennsylvania, but still has hopes of a Democratic victory in Ohio and Indiana, in which event, it argues, the Democrats can afford to lose Pennsylvania.

The *Tribune* claims the Liberals have been cheated out of Pennsylvania, that they have made great gains in Ohio, not enough however to carry the State, and have nothing discouraging from Indiana. The latter state the *Tribune* believes cannot be wrestled from the Liberals, even by the enormous colonization and false counting. The *Tribune* still claims the election of Greeley as certain, showing by figures 178 electors for Greeley, in seventeen states to 120 for Grant in twelve states, including Ohio and Pennsylvania, leaving as doubtful 68 electors.

The *Sun* and *Star* both concede the election of the Republican Governor in Pennsylvania, but considers this election has been the result of enormous fraud. The *Star* still hopes for a Democratic victory in Ohio and Indiana, in which case it argues, Greeley's chances of election are improved, and that Democrats and Liberals have held their own.

The excitement last night over the news of the election was intense. The bulletin boards of all the papers, which were all illuminated by the aid of calcium lights, were crowded from an early hour in the evening to a late hour at night. The different political headquarters were also crowded, and the announcement of the returns were made as fast as received. At the Republican headquarters great enthusiasm prevails.

Montgomery County.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 9.—Montgomery county gives 1 Republican majority.

Hartranft's Majority Stated at 31,000.
NEW YORK, October 9.—A Philadelphia special to the *Commercial* says that nearly all the returns from the State received at Republican headquarters make Hartranft's majority 31,000. The Republicans gain seven members of Congress and lose one in the Luzerne district.

The Republicans have a majority of the Constitutional Convention and sixty members of Assembly against for y Democrats. The Senate stands seventeen Republicans to sixteen Democrats, but if Maclay is elected in the Clarion district the Republicans will have eighteen.

CRIME.

Stabbing Affray Between Colored Politicians in St. Louis—One Mortally Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—About three o'clock this morning during a heated political discussion between J. Milton Turner, colored United States minister to Liberia, and Geo. Medley another prominent colored man of this city, the latter stabbed the former with a pocket knife in the left breast, inflicting a wound which is thought to be mortal. Mr. Turner was conveyed to his residence at No. 819 North Eleventh street, and Medley was arrested. There are various statements regarding the cause of the difficulty between Turner and Medley, the principal one of which is that Medley had espoused the cause of Greeley and Brown, but this does not seem probable as Medley has been active in the interest of Grant and Wilson, and has repeatedly spoken from the stump in their favor.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

Horace Greeley has gone to Baltimore.

The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph yesterday re-elected the old directors and officers.

"Reedy the Blacksmith," did not attend the Pennsylvania election, and was not arrested in Philadelphia.

Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, of New York, declines to run for the judiciary.

A. A. Phillips, porter in the Brooklyn Postoffice, has been held in $3,000 for embezzling money letters.

The Albion lead works in Taunton Mass., were burned yesterday. Loss $75,000; insured for $60,000.

Suit has been commenced against Herman Livingston and John Fox, residents of New York, and members of the firm of James Connolly & Co., distillers at New Haven, to recover seven hundred thousand dollars in taxes and penalties alleged to be due the government by the firm.

The grand jury of Hudson county, N. J., has indicted chief of police McWilliams and detective Doyle for conspiring to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City in June last, having burglars tools and allowing them to be used in breaking and entering the bank. Doyle filed bonds in $28,000 for trial. McWilliams had not been arrested at the adjournment of court.

OHIO.

State Republican by Over 10,000 Majority.

Incomplete Returns From Congressional Districts.

A Radical Majority of From 10,000 to 15,000.

COLUMBUS, October 9, 1 P. M.—The returns up to this time are as follows:

Allen county, 5 townships, Wykoff, 1,041, Wiley, 4,155; a Democratic majority of 114; Republican gain 97. Ashland county, 1 township, Wykoff, 87, Wiley, 182; a Democratic majority of 95; Republican gain 94. Athens county, 2 townships, Wykoff, 492, Wiley, 402; a Democratic majority of 81; Republican gain 192. Butler county, 7 towns and 1 ward in the City of Hamilton, Wykoff, 1,197, Wiley, 2,077; a Democratic majority of 880; Republican gain 45. Champaign county, 5 towns give Wykoff, 998, Wiley 694; Republican majority 274; Democratic gain 1. Clark county, 4 townships and three wards of Springfield give a Republican majority of 128. Clinton county gives Smith, Republican, for Congress, 1,280 majority. Columbiana county, 5 towns give Wykoff 1,883. Wiley, 1,128; Republican majority 700; Republican gains 55. Cuyahoga county, 7 towns and fifteen wards of Cleveland give Wykoff 10,732 and Wiley 7,693; Republican majority of 3,039; Republican gain 1,098. Darke county, 19 towns, Republican gain 369. Erie county, 2 towns give Wykoff 523 and Wiley 241; Republican majority 583; Republican gain 64. Fayette county complete, Smith, Republican, for Congress, 482 majority; Democratic gain 21. Franklin county, 13 towns and seven wards of Columbus give Wykoff 3 292, Wiley 3,953; Democratic majority 669; Democratic gain 192.

The State Republican Committee claim they have carried Ohio by from 15,000 to 18,000 The Democratic Committee concede between 10,000 and 15,000 to the Republicans.

The Republican Committee also claim to have elected twelve Congressmen certain and more than a fair probability of two more. This gives the Democrats seven Congressmen, a gain of two in Hamilton county. The Democrats do not concede the Sixth and Tenth districts, but Foster telegraphs to his friends here that he is surely elected by over five hundred majority. This is the first time that the Republicans ever carried Ohio without the aid of Hamilton county.

Large Democratic Gains in Hamilton Co.
Full returns from Hamilton county give Wiley, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State a majority of 5,646. Green, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, 8,875 majority. All candidates on the Democratic county ticket have majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000.

The following are the Democratic-Liberal majorities in Hamilton county so far as the returns have been received. The only precinct omitted is Whitewater township: Wiley, for Secretary of State, 5,572; Green, Judge of Supreme Court, 8,709; Riley, of the Board of Public Works, 4,779. Congress—First district. Saylor, 3,961; Dodds, 2,349. Second district, Banning, 1,301; Democratic Liberal majority on the county ticket ranges from 2 957 to 4,674.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—All precincts in the first Ohio district are in but one. Saylor's (Democrat) majority over Eggleston, 3,974. For short term, same district, Dodd's (Democrat) majority over Taft is 2,355.

Second Ohio district, with two precincts out, gives Banning's (Liberal) majority over Hayes 1,490, which will be reduced to about 1,300. Wiley (Democrat and Liberal), for Secretary of State, majority over Wykoff 5,720, which will be reduced to about 5,600 when the returns all come in.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—The returns from nine townships, including the city of Cleveland, give Wikoff 10,387; Wiley 8,437. Returns from all the townships except four, and those estimated, give Parson, Republican Congressman, 2,830.

LEBANON, O., October 9.—Warren co., official, Secretary of State, Wikoff, 3,660; Wiley, 2,060. Congress, Smith, 3,651; Sohn, 2,029.

The Political Excitement in Cincinnati at Fever Heat.
CINCINNATI, October 9.—The interest manifested in the elections to-day was intense. All over the city groups of people collected, discussing the news. All the city papers sold out large editions early this morning, and printed extras during the day. This evening the newspaper offices are crowded.

Complexion of the Next Congressional Delegation.
COLUMBUS, October 9.—The Democratic State Committee concede the election of Republican Congressmen in all the Republican districts, except Hamilton county, and 10,000 Republican majority on the State ticket. In the Third district—Clinton county, Smith, Republican, has a majority of 280. Warren county, complete, gives Smith, Republican, 3,651; Sohn, Democrat, 2,029; Republican majority, 1,622.

Fourth district—Darke county, Winans, Democrat, 543 majority. Preble county, Gunckle, Republican, 443 majority. Montgomery county, Gunckle's majority, 68. Gunckle's majority in the district will be about 200.

Sixth district—Fulton county, official, Wykoff's majority 1004; Sherwood, Republican for Congress 972. Sherwood's majority in the district 1500.

Eighth district—Madison county, Lawrence, Republican, 217 majority. Champaign county, Lawrence, Republican, 861 majority. Miami county, Lawrence 827 majority. Logan, Lawrence 763 majority. Wykoff has 826 majority in Miami county

Ninth district—Knox county, Morgan, Democrat for Congress, 568 majority.

Tenth district—Hancock county, complete, Wiley 2670, Wykoff 2356; Sloan's majority 257 over Foster. Eleventh district—Gallia county, Bundy, Republican Congress, 724 majority; Wykoff's majority 100, (estimated,). Washington county, State ticket 370 Republican majority. Lawrence county, complete, Republican majority 1470, a Republican gain over 1870 of 809.

Twelfth district—Percy county, Jewett's Democratic majority about 400.

Thirteenth district—Muskingum county, Marsh, Republican for Congress 4,354; Southard, Democratic, 4,493. The Republican county ticket is elected.

Fourteenth district—Berry county, the candidate for Congress runs behind as far as we can hear from, but will carry the district from 3,000 to 5 000.

Fifth district—Sprague goes to Monroe with 2,600 majority; Monroe gives a Democratic majority of 1750; Sprague's majority in the district 850.

Sixteenth district—Majority by counties: Belmont county, Danford, 800; Guernsey county, Danford, 650. Harrison county, Danford, 506. Noble county, Danford 175. Jefferson county, Danford 1,077.

Brown county—Wykoff, 1872; Wiley, 1930, incomplete, Wykoff's majority in Champaign county, 829, a Republican gain of 42 over 1870. Harrison county, Wykoff's majority 506. Wayne county Wykoff, 3530; Wiley, 3448 The Republican county ticket is elected except Sheriff. In Muskingum county the entire Republican ticket is elected. The Democratic majority on the State ticket is 524. Montgomery county, Democratic State ticket has 300 majority. Welch, the Supreme Judge, about 100 behind. Scioto county, Wykoff 566 majority.

"Jolly Boys Are We."
COLUMBUS, O., October 9.—A jollification was held by the Republicans to-night over the election of yesterday. A procession was formed which marched to where Speaker Blaine was spending the evening and insisted on a speech. In answer, Mr. Blaine spoke for about ten minutes in a pleasant vein. He was followed by Gov. Noyes in a three minutes speech.

The Republicans are fully satisfied with the news from Ohio and Pennsylvania, but could stand a little more positive news from Indiana.

New Chicago.

RISEN FROM HER RUINS.

Anniversary of the Great Fire.

REUNION OF THE BUSINESS MEN.

CHICAGO, October 9.—To-day has been observed here by many people as a sort of holiday, and the streets of the rebuilt district, have been unusually full of people in their best attire viewing the wonderful change that has been wrought since.

This day a Year Ago.
Hundreds came in from from the country on the various railroads and added to the throng of citizens who crowded every thoroughfare. The board of trade held no session as to day had been fixed as the one on which they would take possession of the New Hall, in the magnificent building erected by the Chamber of Commerce upon the site of the old one.

At the hour of noon the members formed in procession in front of the hall they have occupied since the fire and marched to the new hall headed by "Vass'" Band. The hall which is much larger than the old one was densely packed, not only members of the band being present, but hundreds of prominent citizens in other branches of business. The platform was occupied by the officers and members of the various Committees o

The Board of Trade.
Mayor Medill and many other old, well-known citizens were also seated there. In the gallery was stationed the "Vass' Light Guard Band" and the Chicago Glee Club. The exercises commenced by playing "Home, Sweet Home" by the band and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the glee club.

Formal Transfer of the New Chamber of Commerce.
David A. Jones, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, then formally transferred the new hall to the Board of Trade in a neat, brief speech, in which he reviewed the work of rebuilding from the commencement,

Less Than a Year Ago. When
the directors of the Board met and resolved to replace the old chamber by one which should be superior in every respect, to the day of its completion. He awarded great credit to the contractors for the various branches of the work for the energy and skill they had displayed, and remarked as a matter of congratulation that no accident had befallen any one connected with the work. He closed by expressing the the hope that no act of the members of the Board would ever tend to clog the wheels of commerce, but that every effort would be made to facilitate the constantly increasing trade of the city.

Address of Reception.
J. W. Preston, President of the Board of Trade, being confined to his home by sickness, Charles E. Culver, first Vice President of the board, responded to the speech of President Jones in appropriate terms, complimenting that gentleman and his associates of the Building Committee, John L. Hancock and George C. Walker and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, Charles L. Raymond, for the manner in which they had fulfilled the duties imposed upon them, and the fidelity with which they had redeemed their promise to furnish the board on the first anniversary of the destruction of the old hall with one which should surpass it in every respect. He reciprocated the hope expressed by President Jones that no act of any member of the board should ever tend to bring reproach upon the fame of Chicago business men or to cripple the commerce of the city.

Rev. C. Patterson then invoked the divine blessing upon the work completed and all who were connected with it.

The Secretary of the Board read a congratulatory dispatch from the Buffalo Board of Trade, which was received with applause.

Hon. W. T. Coolbaugh was the next Speaker. He recited the fearful story of the fire, reviewed Chicago's phœnix-like uprising from her ruins, and closed with a eulogistic allusion to the courage and enterprise of her merchants.

Mayor Medill followed in a similar strain in a lengthy and able address.

The *Tribune* appears this morning in its new form, eight pages, and issued from its rebuilt office in the burnt district. Both the *Times* and *Tribune* publish sixteen pages this morning, largely devoted to reviewing the calamity and the wonderful restoration of the city.

Although much interest was felt in political circles in the elections yesterday, and considerable crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices and the political headquarters, where reports were bulletined, the news was received rather quietly.

Mortuary Report.
The following is the report of deaths in the City of Pittsburgh, for the week ending October 6, 1872:

Intemperance, del. tremens, 1; bronchitis, acute, 2; cholera infantum, 3; consumption, 3; croup, 1; diptheria, 2; diarrhœa, 2, disease of the heart, 2; disease of the lungs, 2; typhoid fever, 2: hæmorrage from lungs, 1; hæmorrhage from uterus, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of lungs, 3; inanition, 2; old age, 2; parturition, 4; poison, 1; scrofula, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 1; total, 41. Males, 24; females, 17; white, 41; colored, 0.

INDIANA.

An Important Democratic Victory.

Hendricks Elected Governor by a Small Majority.

Official and Estimated Majorities by Counties.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, Elected Governor by a Small Majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 9.—The latest returns received to-night show gains for the Democrats on the State ticket and indicate the election of Hendricks for Governor by a small majority. The Republicans gain two Congressmen and probably lose one. The following is the result:

First—District, Niblack, Democrat.
Second District—Wolf, Democrat.
Third District—Holman, Democrat.
Fourth District—Wilson, Republican, by 60.
Fifth District—Coburn, Republican.
Sixth District—Hunter, Republican, over Voorhees by 200 majority.
Seventh District—Cason, Republican, over Marion.
Eighth District—Tyner, Republican.
Ninth District—Neff, Democrat, over Shanks, the present member.
Tenth District—Saylor, Republican.
Eleventh District—Packard, Republican.

Yesterday's Returns.
INDIANAPOLIS, October 9.—The election returns are still very meagre. Earl River township, Hendricks county, Republican majority, 12, a Republican gain of 8; Third ward, New Albany, Democratic majority, 134, a Democratic gain of 74; Grant township, Newton county, Democratic majority, 57, a Democratic gain of 55; Harrison township, Fayette county, Republican majority, 82, a gain of 10; Clark township, Montgomery county, Republican majority 50, a Democratic gain of 28; five townships White county, a Republican gain of 53; Washington township, Tippecanoe county, Republican majority of 5; a gain of 23; Parish township, Benton county, Republican majority 4, a Democratic gain of 14; Gregg township, Morgan county, Republican majority of 92, Republican gain of 16; Perry township, Clinton county, Democratic majority of 9. Democratic gain of 1; Worth township, Boone county, Democratic majority of 168, Democratic gain of 49; Carpenter township, Jasper county, gives a Republican majority of 105, a Republican gain of 23; Richland township, Monroe county, Republican majority of 187, a Republican gain of 43; Pike township, Warren county, a Republican majority of 110; a Democratic gain of 7; New Castle township, Fulton county, a Democratic majority of 109, a Republican gain of 12; Jackson township, Hamilton county, a Republican majority of 63; a Democratic gain of 2; Decatur township, Marion county, a Republican gain of 19; Greene township, Marshall county, Democratic majority of 13, a Republican gain of 16; Vernon township, Hancock county, Democratic majority of 69, a Democratic gain of 25; Laurel township, Franklin county, Democratic majority 98, a Republican gain of 10; Lancaster township, Jefferson county, Democratic majority 50.

Jeffersonville, Indiana, gives a Republican gain of 409; Jennings township, Fayette county, gives a Republican majority of 19, Republican gain, 14; Jackson township, Washington county, Republican majority 61, a gain of 24; Polk township, in the same county, gives Hendricks 91 majority, being no gain or loss; Fall Creek township, Henry county, gives a Republican majority of 99, Democratic gain of 19; Brandywine township, Shelby county, Republican majority 1, a Republican gain of 82; Kent township, Warren county, Republican majority 53, a Democratic gain of 9; Hamilton township, Delaware county, Republican majority 85, a gain of 48; Jefferson township, Wayne county, Republican majority 45, a Republican gain of 8; Deer Creek township, Miami county, Republican majority 33, same as last election; Jackson township, Cass county, Republican majority 54, a gain of 18; Jordan township, Jaspar county, Republican majority 13, Democratic gain of 3. Two townships of Dearbon county shows a Democratic gain of 175; Second ward of the city of New Albany a Democratic majority of 49; two townships in Newton county a Republican majority of 63, a Republican gain of 14; Henry township, Henry county, Republican 204, a Republican gain of 38; Jennings township, Scott county, a Democratic majority of 70, a Democratic gain of 18; Johnston township, Scott county, a Democratic majority of 66, a Republican gain of 9; Fairfield township, Franklin county, a Democratic majority of 15, a Republican gain of 5; Boone township, Porter county, a Republican majority of 8, a Democratic gain of 18; Wayne township, Henry county, a Republican majority of 314, a Republican gain of 8; Four townships in Sullivan county show a Republican gain of 50. The indications are that the Democratic majority in this county will be reduced 150. Six townships heard from in Park county show a Republican gain of 40.

The Republican Central Committee claim a net Republican gain in 135 townships of 1,617. Clinton county reported 300 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 65. Returns indicate that the result in the Congressional Districts will be, First, Second, Third and Seventh districts, Democratic; Fifth, Eight, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, Republican. The Fourth (Wilson's) and the Sixth (Voorhees') are very close and doubtful. The Sixth ward, Indianapolis, the only ward counted out, gives 109 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 148. Perry township, Marion county, Republican majority 66; Republican gain 9. Franklin township, Democratic majority 144; Democratic gain 30. Lawrence township, Democratic majorities 175; Democratic gain 82. Orange township, Fayette county, Republican majority 11; Republican gain 5.

Large Democratic Gains.
FT. WAYNE, October 9.—Allen county, Marion township, Hendricks, 110 majority; Aberte township, Brown, 31 majority. Steuben county, Brown, 875 majority; a loss of 78. Allen county, Lake township, Hendricks, 156 majority; a gain of 59 over 1868; Monroe township, Hendricks, 110; a gain of 24. DeKalb county, Waterloo, 200 majority for Brown; Auburn, 26 majority for Hendricks.

Majorities by Counties—The State Very Close—Only the Official Vote Will Decide.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 9.—From the following counties are reported official the majorities annexed:

Adams—840 majority for Hendricks, a Democratic gain of 291.

Clinton—3 majority for Hendricks, a Democratic gain of 55.

De Kalb—60 majority for Hendricks, no gain.

Delaware—majority for Brown 1685, a Democratic gain of 100.

Fulton—137 majority for Hendricks, a Republican gain of 23.

Henry—Republican majority 1683, a gain of 89.

Howard—majority for Brown 964, a Republican gain of 330.

Lagrange—Republican majority.

Omer—10 townships give a Democratic majority of 91 on the State ticket for Voorhees, Democrat, Congress 123. Hunter, the Republican candidate leads his ticket throughout the district, and it is probable Voorhes is defeated.

Putman county—Official majority 595 of Republican gain of 143.

Shelby county 700 Democratic majority a Democratic gain of 130.

St. Joseph county—Republican majority 507, a Republican gain of 40.

Steuben county—Republican majority 875; a small Republican gain.

Tippecanoe county—Republican majority 40, a Republican gain of 200.

Orion county—Republican majority of 220, a Democratic gain of 25.

Anderbury county—Republican 500, no gain.

Warren county—Republican majority 550, a small gain.

Wayne county—Republican majority 1600, no gain.

Miami county—Republican majority 10, a Republican gain of 200.

Four townships in Gilson county show a Republican gain of 24.

Marshall county—Democratic majority 477, a Democratic gain of 50

Nine townships in Green county give a Democratic majority of 44.

Hendricks—Republican, majority, 1,200, a Republican gain of 300.

Clark county gives 675 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 75.

Vigo county gives a Republican majority of 150 to 200, a Republican gain of 300.

Montgomery county gives Hendricks a majority of 116, a Republican gain of 21.

Lake county gives 500 Republican majority, a Democratic gain of 53.

The Republican Central Committee figure the House of Representatives to stand as follows: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 35; doubtful, 12. The contest on the State ticket is so close that it will require almost the official vote to decide.

The Democrats Claim Hendrick's Election by 1,000 Majority—A Morton—Legislature Chosen.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 9.—At eleven o'clock to-night, the Republican State Committee figured a majority on the actual official returns from forty-seven counties, and partial returns and estimated majorities from the balance of the State, giving 228 for Brown, Republican.

The Democratic Committee claim a net gain on the returns from fifty-five counties on the vote of 1868, which, with partial returns and estimated majorities from the balance of the State will elect Hendricks by one thousand majority. The others are so close that it will require the official majorities to determine the result. The Democrats are jubilant.

The late returns giving Democratic gains will not change the complexion of the Legislature from previous reports. The Democrats concede a majority on the Legislature to the Republicans. This will insure the re-election of Morton to the Senate.

EDMUNDS' BOOMBACK.

The Falsehoods Telegraphed North by the Government Officials at Savannah—Spirited Letter from Colonel McDonald, of the United States Army.

Colonel McDonald, an ex-United States army officer, and a Republican, has published a card in the Savannah *Advertiser*, denouncing the telegram of Hall to Postmaster Edmunds, as to the alleged outrages by Democrats on colored voters, McDonald says:

In your morning issue of this date appears a dispatch purporting to have been sent by one M. M. Hale, the special agent or Detective of the Treasury Department of the United States for this section, in which he says the Greeley party had full control of the polls, and that colored men were prevented from voting. Now, sirs, I have to say that I was present at the polls most of the 2nd day of October, (election day,) and from my own observation I pronounce this dispatch to be a willful and malicious falsehood. That the Greeleyites or Democrats took possession of the polls is false. That there was any interference or attempt made to prevent colored men from voting, I pronounce also false; but the truth of the matter is this: Certain Custom House employees and parties from the country and the city cheated the colored men of their votes. They received their dollar, the amount of the poll-tax required by law, giving their receipt for the same, with the understanding that it was all right.

Now, these men came to the polls with these receipts, and offered them to the managers in lieu of the tax collecter's certificate required by law. Of course these bogus receipts were rejected. As for the polls being surrounded by the police, and the roads leading to the city picketed, and voters coming from the country being driven back, it is false and as black hearted a lie as the man who wrote it. If this dispatch has been concocted for political purposes, which I presume it has, and sent North, I desire to say to my old friends and companions in arms that so far as Savanah—nay, even Georgia, is concerned, there is no State in the Union, or no city in the world, where an honest man will be better treated than here; but what could you expect from such men? Their associations in politics are what—penitentiary birds, perjurers, and thieves, all of which I can prove; and if my colored friends have been defeated, they can thank their leaders, for to follow in the wake of such men is sure defeat.

Assembly—First District.

	McCormick, R.	Parr, D.
1st ward	390	333
2d ward	441	311
3d ward	261	172
4th ward	370	229
5th ward	174	465
6th ward	655	363
7th ward	528	287
8th ward	578	247
9th ward	301	381
14th ward	534	294
	4234	3082
McCormick's majority	1152	

LIBERAL RALLY AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Eloquent Address by Theodore Tilton—Peace, Reconcilliation and Reform the Watchwords.

[From Daily Post of Friday.]

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberals and Democrats was held at the Academy of Music. At eight o'clock the orator of the evening, the eloquent editor of the *Golden Age*, Theodore Tilton arrived, and was escorted by the First, Second, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Wards Greeley, Brown and Buckalew clubs. The meeting was called to order by J. McClung, Esq., who announced the following list of officers:

President—Hon. T. M. Marshall.

Vice-Presidents—Prof. Andrew Burtt, Judge Mellon, Dr. H. T. Coffey, James H. Stewart, Esq., A. G. Cochran, Esq., H. F. Austin, Esq., James Irwin, Esq., Col. J. K. Kerr, R. M. Cargo; Esq., Thos. W. Heatley, Esq., D. D. Bruce, Esq., R. G. Atkinson, Esq., B. W. Morgan, Esq., S. B. W. Bidwell, Esq., Chas. F. McKenna, Esq., Jas. T. Marshall, Esq., K. McIntosh, Esq.

Owing to the fastidiousness, or something else, of the accomplished orator of the evening, the Press were refused admittance on the stage, and but for the consideration of Thos. Marshall, Esq., the reporters would have been "forty miles from nowhere."

FELLOW CITIZENS—I have been so many times in Pittsburgh and have spoken so often in this hall that I am quite familiar here. I have been here all day, and I did not see anybody but who has fever in his blood. I came here to pour oil on the "troubled waters," and to argue with you as a citizen of the United States. I intend to hold up the scales to weigh not only Buckalew against Hartranft, but Greeley against Grant. I have always been a Republican. When we elected Grant I thought his Administration was too good to be bad, but within the last twenty months the bad has become worse and without destinction of party, I say that he has arrayed against him an opposition in his own party greater than was ever banded against a President.

Although I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I predict that this Administration will be hurled from power. I can draw no indictment against the party half so severe as its own platform. It says, give us four years more and we will reform. Well, they have had a working majority in both houses; there was not a day since it came into power that Grant could not have passed any law he pleased. If the administration desired civil service reform, why did it go to New York and whitewash the Custom House frauds? Why did it remove Sumner? Why still retain Leet and Stoking? Why keep Mr. Cramer abroad? Why hold up Casey's hands at New Orleans? Why has it not reformed these abuses. Their platform, which begs four years more, is its greates condemnation. But the Philadelphia platform says "let there be a restoration of State Rights." What is this but saying that they have overthrown local self-government in the thirty-seven sovereignties. It is a confession that there has been a destruction of States Rights.

The Philadelphia platform says that the public domain shall not be given away to speculators. Yet they have given one hundred and fifty millions of acres to the various Pacific railroads. I am not arguing against the policy of this, but showing the monstrous self stultification of a party who protest against land grants and yet grant all these millions of acres.

That's not all. The Philadelphia Convention protests against the franking privilege. Well, why not do away with it? If you could examine the mails to-night, you would find this same platform sent through the mails under the frank of Republican Congressmen. But that's not all. The platform says that the military department of this government should be subordinate to the civil. Well, at the convention at which this was proclaimed, the picture of Gen. Grant on horseback was dropped down in the convention as if to rebuke them for their inconsistency. I say that when a great party has proclaimed these things, they ought to do something towards carrying them out.

On the other hand, what are the merits of the administration? They say Grant has been paying the debt, pacified the Indians and pacified the South. That's the argument; yet as an argument it is false. The people are paying the debt. Of all men in America Grant was chief in creating the expenses of the war. He is the master builder of the pyramid of our giant debt. In the days of smoke and flame, the laurel on his brow was owing more to fortune than to justice. But they say he has reduced the taxes. Not so. Congress does that. The President don't pay taxes—nay he has had his own taxes refunded. Then they glory in his Indian policy. Morton said that Grant deserved to be considered a great President, if for nothing else but his Indian policy. The President's partizans have been eulogising this policy and now they are about to change it. If the great man who founded this Commonwealth could be summoned from the grave how he would marvel at the cruelty and absurdity of this so-called Indian policy. About our foreign policy, President Grant started with loud boasting and ended with an ignominious surrender at Geneva.

Well, they say he has unionized the South. What is the fact? In war he smote them with an iron hand, and in peace he has trodden on them with an iron heel. What says Col. Forney, a good Grant man? South Carolina has been robbed. The friends of the administration he says have brought things to such a pass that Republicanism there is synonymous with plunder. [Applause.]

The debts of all the Southern States have been increased from $50,000,000 to over $200,000,000. The mere increase since Grant's administration has been $130,000,000. What have we for this? Public improvement, railroads or anything of that sort? Their improvements have been such as Tweed made in New York. I have had a peep into the President's carpet bag. Therein are boxes of cigars, bourbon flasks, ten State governments, two dozen Dent's, Seneca stone, $150,000,000 of money!!

Why do I as a Republican present this dismal array of unhappy facts. Because the carpet-baggers of the South are upheld by the President and his party. If Grant be re-elected the carpet governments stand, if not they fall. I have been told that the President has brought the South to her knees. If it is not in joyful loyalty, but praying for the governments overthrow (applause.) The groan from the South is as Whittier says: "How long oh! Lord how long."

Let us open the Bible—the Bible at the White House. Shall I give you a list of all the President's relations. Well, I can't. Look at Dent, and Sharp, and Casey and the rest. I said the foreign relations of the Government were not in a satisfactory condition, but I am sure the domestic relations are. [Laughter.]

Grant though not a gifted man, is a man of many gifts. He is like the eccentric editor in New York, who took his drinks in "given" quantities. It was an apostolic maxim, that it was better to give than to receive, but the Presidential maxim, is that it is better to receive than to give. [Laughter.] What a fearful example is this, of a President receiving gifts and dispensing patronage. I say of him, in the words of the poet Burns, "Would that we could see ourselves as others see us." Here is a President who controls Conventions, from Syracuse to New Orleans, who has been a conspicuous nepotist, ignorant of the law, defiant of the law. You, gentlemen of the Republican party, have not forgotten the impeachment of a President charged with violating one law, and here is Grant violating seven, and no impeachment. He has violated the law in the Secor case, the French arms sale, the invasion of the State of Illinois. If Junius were alive—but he does live in the person of Chas. Sumner—he it was who drew that terrible indictment charging the President for violating the law. What we want is an administration founded not on the law of power, but the power of law, whose executive shall be the servant of the people, and where dishonesty shall be made odious as treason. After seven years it ought to sheath the sword, and drown the blare the trumpelt. What steps have been taken to bring this Liberal movement about. The call for a Liberal Republican Convention came from Missouri, the cause which was inaugurated at Cincinnati was enthroned at Baltimore. We went their from the greatest of States, bringing with us as our candidate the purest of statesmen; we made a nomination, History repeated itself at Baltimore. I am not an old man, but I have lived to see three great victories in the history of human opinion, I have seen the Republican party liberate the slaves; the Liberal Republican party proclaim the liberation of the slaveholder, and the Democratic party liberating itself. [Applause.] Which of these, you ask me, is the greatest? I might answer, in the words of Bishop Berkley, "Time's noblest offspring is the last." [Immense applause.]

A few months ago the Liberal movement was but as a grain of mustard seed now it is overrunning the whole land. A few months ago it was a revolt, now it is a revolution. A few months ago it was spoken of derisively as a bolt, now it is feared as a thunderbolt. [Applause.] The platform enunciated at Cincinnati and endorsed at Baltimore, is the grandest political statement of the century.

The Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions declared not only that all the franchises gained during the war should be maintained, but that all the franchises lost during the war should be restored. When I was at school we heard of the nine wonders of the world. Well, the endorsement of Horace Greeley at Baltimore by the Democratic party was the tenth wonder of the world, [applause.] There was a time, when I would have made no alliance as we have made with the Democratic party. I am proud as a Republican to have made such an alliance, and would to Heaven it had been made twenty years ago. [Cheers.] Had it been made then, we would have saved this nation one universal pang of heart-ache. This alliance has not come too soon; it has tarried too long. Had the Republican party not received the bounteous help of the Democratic party, we should have had this night two republics where we now have one undismembered Union. [Applause.] Had the Democrats not voted for the amendments, would they have been accepted now? In 1861, one-tenth of the Democratic party came over to the Republican party; in 1864, one-third; in 1868, one-half, and in 1872 the whole party comes over. [Applause.] There is not one good measure wrought by the Republican party that was not brought about by the aid of the Democratic party.

And now since the Republican party has accomplised its mission, it is laid away in the green grass. Henry Wilson says it will live for a thousand years. Sir Chas. Lyill says that language survives not on the lips of man for that time. I say woe be to the country where any party has the ascendancy for one hundred years. [Applause.]

The air is thick with misconceptions of our party. They say we intend to pay the Rebel debt. It is not due till the crack of doom. They say we want human slavery restored. Alexander Stevens and Charles O'Connor may be of that opinion, but these men, and the small party they represent, are not in the Liberal movement, but went to Louisville to dash that movement in the dust. They say we are insincere. Away with such a thought! Are the war Democrats insincere? who, on the call of Abraham Lincoln, wrote in blood on the battle fields of ten States, that this Union must and should be preserved. [Applause.] They say to the soldiers, "vote as you shot." Well, you fought for peace and liberty, now in Heaven's name vote for them. [Tremendous applause.] Half of the grand and glorious army of the Union marches to-day under the banner of Greeley and Brown [applause.]

Henry Wilson said they had one million Democrats in the Republican party Well, I can boast of three millions o Democrats in the Liberal party. [A voice—How about Greeley?] Yes, but permit me to correct a few mistakes about Mr. Greeley, the chief of which is the charge that he is destitute of administrative capacity. If you had seen him sitting around the Board of the *Tribune* stockholders you would not think so. There is to be a meeting of business men in this city to-morrow evening. Well, there is not a bank or mill in this vicinity that he could not conduct successfully. I tell you that he will, when elected, select the best brains of this country for his cabinet. Let me tell you, and the business men whom I shall not have the honor to address [laughter], that Horace Greeley never committed the blunder of blundering into another man's pocket. [Applause.]

In October you shall have to choose between Mr. Hartranft on one side and Mr. Buckalew on the other. [A voice—we shall give you Buckalew on this side. [Applause.]

I believe that the election of Mr. Hartranft would pierce the hearts of three-fourths of the American people.

Were I a Pennsylvanian, party or no party, I would vote with my friend under the gallery, and give three cheers for Chas. R. Buckalew. [Cheers.]

They say Mr. Greeley is in bad company. There is a proberb, "That a man is known by the company he keeps" That is not correct, you did not choose your company here to-night. A man is to be judged by the company he selects, rather than the company he keeps. They say he does not dress well. He dresses as well as Grant, and don't spill wine on his shirt bosom. They say he bailed Jeff. Davis. I suspect that is true, but his co-signer on the bond was the chief ornament of the Philadelphia Convention. For thirty years Mr. Greeley has been at the head of the greatest of American journals, and to-day he stands our typical honest man. [Applause.]

Morton, at the Philadelphia Convention, said the contest was to be between the "boys in blue" and the "boys in grey." Not so. The boys in blue have doffed their blue, and the boys in grey have put away the grey foiever. It is a fatal sign to see the black man banded together in one party, or on one side. I should regret it, even if they were all on our side. Col. Baylie Peyton, of Tennessee, said that Washington was so corrupt that the man in the moon had to hold his nose while passing over it. [Applause.] Well, what is the remedy? The one term principle? You must plant your foot once and forever on that. [Applause.]

Various reasons have attracted persons to our ranks. You have heard the story of the two soldiers in McClellan's army, who had but one blanket, One said: "Bill, what did you enlist for?" "Well, I was a young man and had no wife, and liked to fight." "But what did you enlist for?" "Oh," said his mate, "I had a wife and wanted peace, and that's why I went to the war." [Great merriment.]

Some are Liberals because they want civil service reform, and some to break the rings. Charles Sumner's great idea is reconciliation, while Horace Greeley's uppermost thought is universal amnesty. [Applause.] What we want is peace, or as the great Lincoln said, "Charity toward all, malice toward none." Let us adhere to the golden rule, and "do unto others as we would be done by."

Let peace, purification, and reconciliation be your watchwords. "In this sign conquer," and may God defend the Republic. [Immense applause.]

Hon. Thos. M. Marshall then briefly addressed the meeting, which adjourned with cheers for Greeley and Buckalew.

WE learn that the coal miners have notified their bosses that they intend to ask an advance of one per cent. per bushel for mining. The same to take effect on the 15th inst.

Instantly Killed.

About noon yesterday a fatal accident occurred at the Pennsylvania forge of Messrs. Everson & Preston, on the Connellsville railroad. A man named Bartle was walking on the track near the mill, when a train, unobserved by him, came up and struck him, knocking him off the track. The pit of the mill fly-wheel is only a few feet from the track, and into this pit the unfortunate man was thrown. The great wheel was running at the rate of two hundred revolutions per minute. The man was caught in the wheel and carried around with it, and dropped in the bottom of the pit. The engine was stopped as soon as possible, and the man, quite dead of course, was taken out. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Visit of the Grand Signors to the Jail, County Home and Penitentiary—Sundry Recommendations.

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury for the September session of 1872:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

The Grand Jury holding for the September session aforesaid, make the following presentment:

It is recommended that the County Commissioners provide for a wooden pavement immediately surrounding the Court House. The necessity for this is apparent. The extensive traffic over the cobble stones, and the noise arising therefrom, are such that it is difficult at times to hear distinctly in the court rooms. This is more particularly the case as regards the Grand Jury room.

We would further recommend that some action be taken toward the passage of a law forbidding the use of the spring balance scales at present in general use. While we do not doubt the accuracy of some, we are of the opinion that a large majority are not accurate.

We would call attention to the importance of the citizens electing none but competent members to the office of Alderman and Justice of the Peace, whilst some are quite competent a great number of those who are at present Alderman and Justice of the Peace, are so ignorant of their duties that they are totally unfit for the position they occupy. Many informations sent in are defective and others based on such trifling causes that they should never have been taken to court, and would recommend that the Grand jury be empowered to flow the costs in such cases on the magistrates themselves. We will further recommend the passage of a law giving magistrates in power to collect the same is vested in the court, thus obviating the necessity of taking the time and attention of the grand jurors in worthless cases.

WORK HOUSE

We paid a visit to the above institution and everything connected therewith is in excellent order, and the inmates seemingly enjoying good health.

The west wing of the building, which has been erected under the direction of the present Superintendent is much better adapted to the purpose for which it was designed, than the east wing by reason of its superior ventilation.

The barrel factor y is the greatest source of profit in assisting to support the Institution, turning out on an average 2,400 barrels per week. But one severe drawback to the successful working of the Institution, is the short times for which many prisoners are committed, rendering them of no service, as by the time they become sufficiently acquainted with any branch of trade pursued at this place to of use, their terms expiring, and they are discharged.

The following prisoners committed during the last three years for short and frequent terms will show the above statement to be correct: One person committed eleven times; one committed ten times; four committed nine times and five committed eight times.

We recommend such legislation be had as will remedy this hindrance to the successful working of the Institution.

PENITENTIARY.

We would recommend that measures be brought before the Legislature regarding the removal of the Penitentiary to some suitable place outside of the city limits.

COUNTY HOME.

On our visit to this place, we were pleased to observe the excellent manner in which its affairs are conducted. The building, as well as the inmates, are neat and tidy, the whole presenting a picture of cheerfullness of contentment. The management seem well qualified for their respective positions, as is shown in the manner affairs are conducted at the Home.

JAIL.

We visited the jail and found it managed properly. In closing this presentment, we would take occasion to express our thanks to the Assistant District-Attorney for the courtesy and efficient aid extended to us in the prosecution of our labors.

HARTRANFT REPEATERS.

"Speck's is Fixing up the Window Book"—Tactics of the Ring.

The appended letter which came into the possession of Officer Fisher, of Alderman M'Colgan's office, (Philadelphia) who arrived yesterday in the city with a warrant for the arrest of Michael Sullivan, chief of the gang of repeaters now in this city and the adjoining neighborhood.

The "dear John" referred to is John McGinnis, formerly a member of the legislature:

BEAVERFALLS, September 30, 1872.

FRIEND JOHN:—Yours of the 25d is received. Everything seemed to be all right until to-day, when we had a consultation with the parties here. They are going to allow a Democrat to go inside, and I am to go as "Speck's" clerk in the counter's room. *Roach* will be outside to tend to the repeaters. It will be God-damn hard to do the work now. The counters' room consists of one Republican clerk (that is "Specks" and 1) and one Democratic clerk. One reads the tickets off and hands them to the other; so you see it won't be such an easy thing. But it must be done if "hell freezes" They weaken seemingly at times, but we stiffen them up with the hope that we will take all the responsibility and know nobody in the transaction. Give me your idea which is the best way to work. It is on the inside? Now, about the *counties* of which you speak, they know nothing up here. Now and then you see a man that passed through there, but he cannot tell you what makes him think so. There will be thirty or thirty-five Republicans in this one place that will cut Hartranft, but we will make it *ten* when counted. How's that? We are all well, and hope things will end th same; but it a'in't so soft as they or we thought. We will have to exert every quergy to succeed. "Speck's" is fixing up the window-book. The Democrats are looming up. They say they have been holding up until the Republicans got out of breath, and they will come in on the home-stretch. Things are getting monotonous, and we are counting the days when the swallows will homeward fly.

Write as soon as you receive this, as we have not many days to remain. Would have wrote sooner, only for waiting to get the information concerning the inside arrangements. With the assurance that if we receive the least support, or have the slightest opportunity to do everything will be successful, and you will have the pleasure of being complimented on the work highly, I remain yours, &c.,

JIM.

P. S.—Do not direct in care of J. L. B. D., as he dond't wish it.

I remain yours, M.

For several days past there have been squads of "professional" repeaters, here, at one time, stopping at Second avenue, at another at Grant street and Fourth avenue, and again at house on Wylie street in a well knswn "cove," where Mackey and his friends "do congregate." The authorities are now on their track and some interesting developments may be expected within the next twenty-four hours.

We Clip

the following from the Troy (N. Y.) *Whig*

Some three months since Dr. R. V Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., commenced advertising in the *Whig*, an article called "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy." We believed at that time it was one of the many catch penny arrangements to swindle people out of their money, but during the past few weeks have become convinced to the contrary. We know of several prominent citizens who have suffered from that loathsome disease "Catarrh," and they pronounce Dr. Sage's Remedy no humbug, and in several instances have been entirely cured. We desire to give Dr. Pierce the benefit of the same. 598.

The Lightest Draught,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT. C. COLEMAN & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease that carries off its thousands every year in almost every clime, and which, to the inexperienced practitioners of medicine has been such a monste . has received such a serious check in its devastating march in the prescription prepared by

Rev. E. A. Wilson.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the sufferer. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which by fair and honorable dealings he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner of Dinmond.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOE MOSES, 38 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOE MOSES,

38 Cortlandt Street, New York.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in ... room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

1872. 1872. 1872.

HAINES & SHEIBLER,

94 WOOD STREET,

Are Now Receiving One of the Largest Stocks of

Domestics, Cloths, Flannels, White Goods, Prints, Hosiery, Shawls, Notions,

Ever brought to this market. The attention of CASH and SHORT TIME BUYERS is solicited, as the Goods were purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. sep21:4tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many notable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffi cient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in intemperance, excesses etc., etc., in manhood or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office: central, yet retired—No. 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s DR. WHITTIER, 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar8:1yd&w

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

Diseases of the Chest.

Consumption being the name applied to a peculiar condition of the blood in which it has lost its vitalizing, or life-giving power for the reproduction of itself and the various organs, and the nourishment of the body, hence the debility and loss of flesh. An experience of two thousand years proves that no medicine yet discovered will restore it.

THE PROCESS OF ENGRAVING WILL. Let those interested inquire at 276 Penn Avenue

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours. 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appoin ment. aug15-1yd&w

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. aug12:eod&w-6m

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address

J. H. REEVES,

p14-1yw 78 Nassau street, New Y k

Cheap Farms, Free Homes

On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

MILD CLIMATE! FERTILE SOIL,

for grain growing and Stock Raising unsurpasse by any in the United States.

Cheaper in Price, more favorable terms given and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a homestead of 160 acres.

Send for the New Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Com'r U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

sep30-eod&w-3m

The Gem Linen Marker,

FOR

Linens, Books, Circulars &c., with indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address 1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 4 Liberty st., Pittsburgh Pa.

Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $1 50

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$100,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

29th Semi-annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be Drawn Monday, October 7, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$10,000 in Gold!

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver.

Five Prizes of $1,000, Five Prizes of $500, each in GREENBACKS. Ten Prizes of $200.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $2,500 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $600 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $60 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains. Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-plated Silver Table and Teaspoons Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2: Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,

OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O.

101 W. 5th street. sep2w5w

$300,000!

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class K, to be Drawn October 31, 1872.

5,890 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	300
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

☞Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular, Address.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,

Post Office Box 2466 ST. LOUIS, MO.

may-

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supersedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

VICTORY.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

(First Dispatch.)

ATLANTA, October 3.—Thirty-four counties heard from give Smith a majority of 19,631.

AUGUSTA, October 3.—The first official count gives Democrats the following majorities in the counties named: Richmond, 745; Wilkes, 1,070; Morgan, 150, Muscogee 700.

The State will give over 30,000 Democratic majority. Some of the strongest Radical counties have been heard from, Only one so far gives Walker, Radical, a majority, which is the small figure of 456.

[Second Dispatch.]

Fifty-one Counties Give a Democratic Majority of 27,117.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 3.—The returns received at the office of the Atlanta *Constitution*, give majorities for Smith, Democratic, in the following counties:

Talliaferro	309	Jones	800
Wilkes	1,071	Clark	512
Muscogee	700	Newton	174
Hancock	2,000	Gordon	980
Pulaski	770	Mitchell	143
Richmond	740	Terrill	310
Whitfield	186	Talbot	334
Dougherty	321	Murray	208
De Kalb	808	Clayton	429
Morgan	179	Fulton	1,350
Wilkinson	800	Cobb	800
Schley	204	Houston	62
McDuffie	550	Bibb	1,800
Sumter	300	Lee	175
Troup	1,050	Warren	300
Coweta	250	Munroe	700
Brooks	216	Barlow	823
Randolph	235	Clay	50
Quitman	127	Chatham	2,940
Campbell	380	Upson	615
Macon	900	Henry	134
Baldwin	900	Taylor	109
Butts	242	Pike	505
Burke	6 0	Stewart	5.0
Floyd	960		

Forty-nine counties give Smith, Democrat, 27,827 majority.

Walker, Republican, has a majority in McIntosh County of 454, and in Thomas of 256, making a total in both counties of 710. In fifty-one counties Smith has a majority of 27,117.

LATER.—The following counties also give Smith the majorities named:

Hall	914	Hancock	150
Milton	533	Oglethorpe	369
Lowndes	197	Catoosa	344
Rockdale	304	Bartow	1 089
Houston	183	Whitfield	37

[Third Dispatch.]

And Still We Come With 50,000 Majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 3.—Returns received from sixty counties in every portion of the State give the Democrats over 25,000 majority. The seventy-six counties yet to hear from will increase the majority to 40,000.

Twiggs county gives a Republican majority of 200, and Greene county 111.

Out of sixty counties heard from, only four have gone Republican.

Enthusiastic Democrats claim the State by 50,000;

Ben. Butler Bullies.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 3.—General Butler, in his speech to-day, referred to the charge of corruption made against him while in command at New Orleans, and also to a remark made by ex-Senator Hendricks, in his North Vernon speech, in which the latter said: "General Butler is coming over here; you must lock up your spoons."

Mr. Butler said:

I want to lay two or three facts before you. They say I took $3,500,000 from the people of New Orleans. There are my accounts at the War Department. They have been examined by every Rebel and every Rebel sympathizer from that day to this, and no hole has been found in the accounts. Go through and look, and when you have worked through, tell the other side of the story. Don't put down a part and leave out the rest,

Lest God Treats You.

as he did Ananias and Sapphira. I fed 30,000 strong women and children, the most of them the wives and daughters of rebels in the army, from the sixth day of June to the sixth day of September, 1862. I employed 1,100 men in cleaning up the streets, in cleaning canals and making it healthy for the widows, children and wives of the Confederate soldiers. I gave them four hundred and ninety feet square of land at the Custom House that

Since Has Been Sold

for two dollars and a half a foot, amounting to quite a million dollars. I maintained the hospital of the Sisters of Charity at an expense of nine thousand dollars a month, and another Catholic hospital at an expense of fifty thousand dollars a month. I made their children go to school, and furnished the teachers. I policed their city and

Kept it in Order.

so that from that same 6th day of June forward, a child or a woman could walk through the city of New Orleans with safety.

I thought it was not exactly right to tax the loyal people of the North, who already had so much to bear to pay for all this, and so I made the rich man and the property of New Orleans pay it.

You can go to the Treasury Department at Washington and find that I sent home from New Orleans in good, hard, sound dollars almost $500,000 to the Treasury of the United States. Well now I have done with this for ever. For the first time in my life have I alluded to it, except last night at North Vernon.

CRIME.

The Death Penalty—Last Words of a Self-confessed Murderer.

COLUMBUS, O., October 4.—John Barclay was hung at noon to-day in the county jail of this county for the murder of Charles F Garner last October. Barclay, when on the scaffold declared that he was guilty of the horrible crime of murder, and was prepared to die. He advised all to beware of intoxicating drinks, and said that it had placed him on the scaffold. After bidding good-bye to all spectators, his arms and legs were pinioned back, and a black cap wai placed over his head, and in a second more his body was swinging in the air. The body was almost still for a second after the fall of the trap, but soon vibrated slowly backward and forward, and on being touched by the surgeon in attendance, his whole body shook as if with violent cold. After hanging nearly twelve minutes, he was declared dead, and was delivered to the surgeons

MADRID, October 3.—The fire brigade sent from this city has arrived at the Escurial. Through its exertions the flames have been checked, and although the fire is still burning, it has been confined to that part of the palace in which the library is located. A great quantity of books and manuscripts have been removed, and there are hopes of saving the entire library, but in a damaged condition.

FOREIGN.

JAPAN.

The Minister at Washington Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—A Washington special says that at an interview yesterday with the present Japanese envoy, Minister Mori, in response to a remark of the President's relative to the recent news from Japan, said that his own advices up to this time did not sustain it, but he hoped soon to be able to lay full intelligence before this Government. The President remarked that the Progressionists seemed to be far in advance of public sentiment, which Mori admitted, repeating his views of a day or two ago that the best policy was to admit the retrogressionists to their share of power, and assimilate them to the Progressives by education. Mori further said that in his opinion the progressive tendency is irresistible. Further conversation was had in reference to the Japanese loan and the construction of Japanese naval vessels in New York. The Legation, it is said, is evidentiy alarmed at the wide publicity given to the late news concerning the internal situation of the Empire.

M. Mori Blamed for the Trouble by the Mikado.

The Japan *Herald* says: Iawakura complained formally that he was unable to accomplish at Washington his own treaty designs on account of the opposition of Mori. Uyuo has been appointed successor to Mori.

Minister Mori Denies the Charge Against Him.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—M. Mori Charge D'Affaires for Japan, has just received a telegram from San Francisco with late advices from Japan namely to the seventh of September, stating that the country was quiet and the Governmental affairs progressing favorably. M. Mori authorizes a denial of the truth of the statements recently telegraphed hence and widely published including the alleged anti-progression movements in Japan, and says that General Capron and Respine Smith have not been discharged. These gentlemen went to Japan under contract for a fixed number of years and at stipulated salaries, and they can therefore remain if they choose to the end of the term. M. Mori, instead of being removed as Charge D'Affaires voluntarily offered his resignation last winter for purely private reasons. During last winter he was officially informed by his Government that his duties had been satisfactorily performed and as an evidence of its appreciation of M. Mori his rank was raised to that of Minister resident. While thanking his Government for this distinguished consideration he insisted on his resignation. This desire to be relieved will be respected, but he will remain here until further orders.

SPAIN.

The Fire in the Escurial Palace Extinguished.

MADRID, October 4.—The fire in the Escurial has been extinguished. Two of the towers and a portion of the roofing is destroyed. The loss is estimated at three million reals. All the valuable objects are reported safe.

SOOTLAND.

A Lesson for American Cruisers.

LONDON, October 4.—At the investigation into the cause of the railroad collision on Wednesday last, sufficient evidence was produced to warrant the belief that the station master at Kertle bridge was responsible, in a large degree, for the lamentable disaster, and he was committed to prison to await further proceedings.

FRANCE.

A Cuelist Caught Napping.

PARIS, October 4.—One Ordemediccan, a Parisian, has been sentenced to prison for fifteen days for dusling.

BRIEF CABLEGRAMS.

VIENNA, October 4.—General Von Schweinitz, German Ambassador at Vienna, was married to-day to Miss Jay, daughter of Hon. John Jay, American Minister to Austria.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Fixing the Responsibility On the Guilty Parties.

LONDON, October 3.—The Right Honorable Sir Charles Adderley, Conservative, a member of Parliament, addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Burslew last night. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the work of the Geneva Tribunal and the settlement of the disputes between England and America, and said the prosperity of the world depended upon the cordial understanding between the two nations. England had made great sacrifices to terminate the state of semi-alienation and relieve the anxiety of Canada. In conclusion, he said the settlement of the difficulties arising out of the depredations of the Confederate privateers had been dearly purchased by England, and maintained that the parties who fitted out those vessels and made fortunes at the risk of the honor of the country ought to bear the burden of the award of the Geneva Tribunal.

French Volunteers in the German Army.

PARIS, October 3.—The Strasburg *Gazette* says five hundred Alsatians are now serving as soldiers in the German garrisons, of whom one hundred and twenty-five are volunteers. The latter will be liable to military service for only one year.

The Future of France.

PARIS, October 3.—It is rumored that President Thiers intends, at the next session of the Assembly, to urge the Conservative deputies to support the proposition for a definite establishment, by proclamation, of a permanent Republic, based on strictly conservative principles. It is also said that Cassimer Perrier is now using his influence with the Right Centre of the Assembly to bring it to accept the President's views.

There is an epidemic among the horses at Toronto, Canada, of catarrhal character. Almost all the horses belonging to the street car companies and livery stables are affected. Over seven hundred horses are now sick.

A San Antonio special reports that a party of Texans followed a band of Mexican cattle thieves into Mexico and attacked them at New Town, Two Texans and several Mexicans were killed. The Texans burned the Alcade's house with him in it. On Monday two hundred armed Mexicans appeared on the Mexican side of the river, opposite San Felipe. Lieutenant Davidson, with a company of troops from Fort Clark, was ordered to watch their movements.

OIL MEN ATTENTION.

The Allegheny Valley Road and the S. I. C. for Hartranft—Letter From C. Heydrick, Esq.

The following appears in the Titusville *Courier*:

In a speech delivered at Oil City on the 20th ultimo, and published in your issue of the 23d ultimo, I said incidentally, that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company were in the South Improvement conspiracy. And although that speech has since been published in other journals and circulated throughout the oil region, and the facts therein stated have been discused with much interest, no authoritative denial appeared in the newspapers for more than ten days. To-day, however, almost on the eve of the election, and when too late for a rejoinder in the weeklies of this county, appears in the Venango *Citizen* what purports to be a speech delivered at a small village in this county, on the 26th ultimo, in which the statement alluded to is pronounced "false, malicious and wanton, without the least shadow of a foundation," by one who calls himself "one of the paid attorneys of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company." I have, therefore, to request space in your columns for the evidence on which that statement was made.

I have before me a pamphlet published and circulated by the President of the South Improvement Company, entitled, "Testimony of P. H. Watson, given before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, containing a full account of the South Improvement Company." Speaking of what he calls the "grossly inadequate" rates of oil transportation, Mr. Watson says on page 7, "As this great depression of freights had sprung from the struggle of the railroads to grasp undue shares of the business this difficulty was the first which it was sought to remedy, therefore an attempt was made to agree upon an equitable division of the business between them. As the representatives of the road did not agree, the subject was left to me to decide as an arbitrator, and upon a careful investigation of all the facts, I made the following award, which was accepted by the road." Then follows on that and the five succeeding closely printed pages the "award," in which Mr. Watson examines the claims of the several trunk lines to the propositions of the transportation which they severally demanded, and upon page 11 he finds upon a careful investigation of all the facts that the Pennsylvania railroad "has an exclusive connection with Irvineton, Parker and Pittsburgh, and an exclusive connection between all the centres of both productive and refining and the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore," and this financiering is "accepted by the roads."

Now it will not be pretended that Mr. Watson is stupid enough to find so important a fact without evidence, or that the other great trunk lines would accept a finding without evidence, against their interests, and on which in part was based the award of forty-five per centum of the oil transported. The facts on which this finding was based are not given in the award, and we naturally inquired what they were. It certainly was not the want of a mechanical connection that excluded the Lake Shore and New York Central roads from points on the Allegheny Valley road. They had such connection with the latter road by means of the Oil Creek road, over which their cars were moved, and nobody knew this better than Mr. Watson. The laws of the State did not exclude the cars of any corporation or person from the track of the Allegheny Valley road; neither did the laws of trade, or the interest of the producers. And oil men need not be told that the Baltimore and Ohio road would gladly have made a connection with the Allegheny Valley road at Pittsburgh if that boon had been allowed it. The conclusion then is irresistible that the Pennsylvania Railroad had this exclusive connection with Parker's and Pittsburgh "and between all the centres of both production and refining and the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore" by reason of a combination with the Allegheny Valley road. But this is not all; after the twelve lines had accepted Mr. Watson's award made upon a "careful investigation of all the facts," contracts were made between them and the South Improvement Company, with which all the readers of the *Courier* are familiar. That with the Pendsylvania Railroad Company is printed in Mr. Watson's pamphlet, pages 15 to 20. I quote from it as follows:

"Agreement made and entered into this eighteenth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, by and between the South Improvement Company—a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania—party hereto of the first part, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on its own behalf and on behalf of all other railroad companies, whose roads are controlled, owned or leased by it, or with which it has sufficient running arrangements, which other roads are herein described as the connections of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, party hereto of the second part."

* * * * *

And whereas, it has been agreed by and between the party hereto of the second part, for itself and its connections, the Erie Railway Company, for itself and its connections, and the New York Central Railroad Company for itself and its connections that the business of transporting by railroad crude petroleum and its products toward the Atlantic coast, from the points of production and refining, on their lines of road, shall be allotted by the party hereto of the first part, to the said three companies, in the proportion of forty five (45) per cent. of the whole to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for itself and its connections, including the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, the Northern Central Railway, the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Camden and Amboy Railway, the Pennsylvania Company, and all other railroads which are or may be controlled, owned or leased by it, or with which it has or may have sufficient running arrangements."

* * * * * * *

"That the party hereto of the second part will pay or allow to the party hereto of the first part for its own use, on all petroleum and its products, transported over the railroads of the party hereto of the second part and its connections, for the party hereto of the first part, rebates, and on all transported for others, drawbacks, at the rates hereinafter provided, except in the case specified in article third.

* * * * * * *

"3. To transport and deliver petroleum and its products over the railroads of the party of the second part and its connections, at gross rates, which shall at no time exceed the following, without the consent of both parties hereto:

"From any point on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad to Oil City, Union, Corry or Irvineton, which are herein designated as common points, on each barrel or 47 gallons in barrels, $0,30.

ON CRUDE PETROLEUM.

"From any common point to Pittsburgh, for each barrel of 45 gallons, $0.80.

* * * * * *

"From all other points, except those on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway to the six places last named, the same rates as from the common points." (This would include transportation from Parker's to Pittsburgh.)

* * * * *

4. To pay and allow to the party hereto of the first part, on all petroleum, and its products transported for it over the railroads of the party of the second part, and its connections, the following rebates, and on all transported for other parties, drawbacks of like amounts as the rebates from the gross rates, the same to be deducted and retained by the party hereto of the first part for its own use from the amounts of freight payable to the party of the second part,"

On the transportation of crude petroleum—from the gross rate from any common point to Pittsburgh, a rebate per barrel of $0 40.

* * * * *

"From the gross rate from all other points to the six places of destination last named, rebates the same as on the rates from the common points." (This includes transportation from Parker's to Pittsburgh.)

After this "careful investigation of all the facts" sustaining the claim of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to an exclusive connection with points on the Valley road and award by Mr. Watson sustaining that claim, and this solemn contraction to discriminate in the favor of the South Improvement Company, and against the producer in the transporation of oil over the Valley road, will it be believed that that corporation was not *subrosa, a particeps criminis?* True its officers denied it when the people were aroused. So did the officers of all the other roads implicated, untill the proof was obtained. True the road's candidates and attorneys were members of the Oil Men's League, but may not that fact prove more than was intended?

The point of my speech was to prove that Hartranft is a ring candidade. If the Valley road rushes to the rescue, o l men will remember the great Pittsburgh "cornor" in which they were squeezed by failure of transportation, and all citizens of the commonwealth will remember the three and one half millions of the Sinking Fund which Auditor General Hartranft delivered to that corporation in 1869 in violation of the constitution, and through the assistance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will understand the anxiety manifested for the election of the ring candidate. C. HEYDRICK.

Decided Opinions from Mr. A. T. Stewart.

It has been the custom of the Grant journals to profess great concern for the financial condition of the country under the possible administration of Mr. Greeley. Among other authorities which have been invented to sustain this mournful view of things, Mr. A. T. Stewart, the foremost merchant and importer of the country, has been quoted. The *Herald* sent a reporter to find out what Mr. Steward really thought of the financial aspect of the election, and got a very plain answer from that gentleman. The report is as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Stewart, you are probably aware of the existence of an impression in the public mind, and which is sought to be strengthened to aid the Administration interests in the coming election, that the elevation of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency would lead to results adverse to the financial interests of the mercantile community and of the country generally. I have been directed by the *Herald* to call upon you, Sir, to learn whether it is agreeable to you to make public your views upon the subject;

Mr. Stewart—What is it you want to know?

Reporter—Well, we want to know whether you look forward to Mr. Greeley's election as likely to produce uneasiness and financial difficulty, in the financial world?

Mr. Stewart—I do not. Why should it lead to difficulty?

Reporter—Well, it is said that Mr. Greeley's peculiar financial views would be the reverse of those entertained by Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Stewart—Can you tell me what are the views of Mr. Boutwell? I never could learn that he had any special views or policy. I supposed his course was controlled by his judgment of existing circumstances. So far as his policy consists in purchasing, at a large premium, Government bonds not yet due, I think the sooner that is terminated the better for the country; and the sooner it is understood that the Government intends entering upon a policy which at some future time, no matter how remote, will lead to a resumption of specie payments, the better it will be for everybody. Continuing the course that has been pursued the last four years will never lead us to specie payments, but leaves every merchant at the mercy of gold gamblers.

Reporter—Then you have no fear that the election of Mr. Greeley will produce any financial difficulty?

Mr. Stewart—None whatever.

Reporter—What do you think of his present views on the tariff question? Would they not, if carried out by a change of the tariff, lead to some confusion with the merchants?

Mr. Stewart—Not at all. On the contrary, I think Mr. Greeley leaves that question where it always should be left—with the people, through their members of Congress, uncontrolled by party dictation. I have always contended that the Tariff laws, to which our country looks for its revenue, should be dictated wholly by the rules of equity and justice, and so as to bear equally in their application upon all interest and classes. Take off the party whip, allow the members of Congress to consult the general interests of their respective constituents in framing the Tariff laws, and I believe we would find every interest much better served and protected than it now is.

It will now be in order for the Administration whiffets, which bark at the heels of every man who dares have an honest opinion of his own, to deride Grant's first choice for Secretary of the Treasury. If he gets off with being called only "a small retailer of tapes and staylaces," he will be lucky.

James Dugan, who arrived at New York from Sydney and Cape Breton, reports that on the 9th of September the schooner Lancaster, on whice he was a passenger, fell in with an abandoned vessel on which were found a skeleton crushed in by falling rigging, also five other skeletons, four of which appear to be more recent than the other. Inquiry seemed to show that all on board had perished from hunger. The bowsprit of the vessel bore the name Glenalvon. Two decomposed corpses were found in the Stateroom, making nine found altogethe. The papers found on board were given to the authorities at Sydney with a view to learning the history of the Glenalvon.

Nailed and Clinched

Col. A. K. McClure and Hon. Samuel J. Randall Defy the Due-Bill Defenders.

Special to The Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1872

A Defiant Challenge by Col. McClure to the Cameron Ring.

Col. McClure and Hon. Samuel J. Randall have both unqualifiedly denied the genuineness of the Randall letter published by the Ring office-holders to sustain the charge of fraud by the Buckalew men. Col. McClure states that he never received or heard of such a letter, and that he never conferred with any one about naturalization papers. He concludes in the following defiant challenge to Col. Mann and the Ring:

"Need I say to the public that if the officers who make the charge had positive proof of my guilt, they would not have make a lame assault through the news papers they now control. The channels through which honest judges are compelled to go through the mockery of administering justice in Philadelphia. If they had the positive proof of crime on my part, I would have been promptly in the hands of the law, and notified that I could be "railroaded" or not at their pleasure. I would have been required to employ the procurer of Yerkes and the executioner of the inquisition that holds Mara on the wheel as my counsel, whose mission would be to present me the choice of political obedience, or conviction and punishment. If obdurate, conviction must follow. Then my only chance of escape would be by a certificate to the parties accusing me that they had never stuffed a ballot box or procured the fraudulent alteration of election returns.

District Attorney Mann knows whether there is evidence of my guilt. If there is, he owes it to himself and to the public to proceed at once to vindicate the laws by my prompt arrest, conviction and punishment. I will thank him to take the speediest measures possible to demonstrate to the public whether I am guilty of attempting election frauds or whether he is guilty of lending himself to the publication of a false charge. If he can justify himself in signing the address, he can have no justification for failing to prosecute the offense without delay.

A. K. MCCLURE

Special to The Pos.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1872.

A Manly Card from the Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

An address has appeared in the daily papers from five Republican office-holders designating themselves as a Committee of the Hartranft Central Club, containing a letter purporting to have been written to Col. A. K. McClure by myself, which I pronounce to be a forgery. I will add further, that I have no knowledge, nor have I communicated with any one relative to naturalization papers, and that the charge, in the address, of a conspiracy between Colonel A. K. McClure, Alderman William McMullin and myself relative to issuing fraudulent papers is equally false. Late last evening, hearing of this base charge, I promptly had in the morning papers an emphatic denial of the same, which was at my instance telegraphed throughout the country.

After Tuesday next, when I shall be at leisure, it is my intention, if possible, to bring the conspirators and perpetrators of this infamous fraud and forgery to punishment. SAM'L. J. RANDALL.

MR. HASSAUREK TO HIS SLANDERERS.

A Card that Explains Itself.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post.

My attention has been called to an article in the *Gazette* of this city, containing a reiteration of the slanderous charge that I had attempted to sell my services to the Administration party for a specified sum of money. There is no truth in this charge. It is an invention from beginning to end. I never negotiated with the Republican or any other committee; its agents or members, nor did I ever authorize any body to make any proposition to them in my name or to enter into whatever negotiations with them or anybody else, in my behalf. In whatever shape the story may be put (and its shape has been changed several times since its first publication) it is a falsehood invented for the purposes of the campaign by the unscrupulous men who shrink from no means, however dishonorable, in order to maintain themselves in power.

I denied the charge as soon as it was published, and demanded the proofs of the same. These proofs have not been furnished, yet instead of retracting the slander, the Administration organs reiterate it with pertinacity, the malignancy of which is only surpassed by its shamelessness.

The straw to which they cling is the boast of Richard Smith, of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, that he has challenged me to sue him for libel. This I have not done for the following reasons:

1. The slander was invented for the purposes of the campaign; whereas, my suit against him could not be ready for trial until months after the election.

2. It is not for the accused to prove his innocence, but for the accuser to substantiate his charge.

3. If I would sue him, he would at once attempt to sneak out of his responsibility on the technical ground that it is no libel for one man to publish of another that he wanted compensation for his services on the stump.

4. In order to avoid all technicalities and bring the matter to a direct issue, I called Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a despicable liar and a slanderer. These words *are* actionable. They are libellous, there can be no technical quibble about them, and I therefore challenged Mr. Smith to bring his suit against *me*. I am ready to respond to him. My pecuniary responsibility will not be questioned. Yet Mr. Richard Smith has taken good care not to accept my challenge. Instead of doing so, he reiterates a charge which he knows he cannot prove, and which, in his own conscience, if he has any, he knows to be false.

The unparalleled malignity and unheard of personal abuse with which this campaign is carried on by the organs of the administration, is conclusive evidence that they have been beaten as to the argument. They will be beaten, because they deserve to be beaten. A party resorting to such means to injure or crush political antagonists has no claim to the support of the right-minded and respectable men, no more than franctireurs, marauders and bushwhackers are entitled to be recognized as belligerents according to the usages of civilized warfare.

Yours very truly,
F. HASSAUREK.

PITTSBURGH, October 3, 1872.

P. S.—Papers which have copied the charges are requested also to give place to the above.

THE RING REPEATERS.

The Programme that "Was To Be" at Beaver Falls, and "Is To Be" Attempted Elsewhere.

On Saturday we alluded to the fact that a gang of Repeaters had established their headquarters here, with ramifications at Beaverfalls. On Saturday evening Alderman Strain, G. W. Guthrie, Esq., Constable Hyer and Detectives Long and Pender, of this city, Wm. H. Reel, Esq., of Allegheny, and Officer Revel Taylor, of Philadelphia, went down to Beaverfalls to arrest, if possible, the repeaters there. Upon arriving there they found that the three men, Jas. McMullin, David B. Roach and Charles Speck, had been there, and had rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel since the 21st of August. Mr. Tayler, who knows the men personally, described them and ascertained that they had been registered there as James Brown, Wm. Smith and James M. Allen. They had given out that they were about to open a writing-school, and had even engaged a hall professedly for this purpose. The parties in search of the repeaters were informed that a man answering to the description of Sullivan, had arrived there on Friday last and had a consultation with the other three men, after which they all left on the night express for Erie. Finding the men had skipped the party, which had been increased by the addition of the sheriff of Beaver county, went to the house of the Postmaster, J. L. B. Dawson, and rapped for admittance. That official raised a window and asked: "Who's there? What do you want?" Alderman Strain replied: "We have come down to see about Mackey's friends."

The Postmaster then came down and ushered Messrs. Strain and Taylor into his parlor, where an interesting conversation took place. Mr. Strain asked what has become of "the men."

The Postmaster replied affirmatively, thinking he recognized the speaker, "Oh; yes! I saw you in the Allegheny Bank this afternoon when I went to see Mr. Mackey."

Mr. Strain said "Yes." Then "the devil is to pay in Pittsburgh. The Democrats have found this all out." He then asked the Postmaster if he had written that letter, showing the one already published.

He answered he had not written the letter, but it was all true, and he asked:

"What in the devil can be the matter with John McGinnis? He must have got drunk and lost the letter, or he has sold us out."

Strain said, "Yes; they know all about it in Pittsburgh."

The Postmaster then spoke as if he knew all about the business having been arranged (as it was arranged) in Lafferty's saloon, on Ninth street, Philadelphia.

Strain then asked him how the people were down there on the Gubernatorial election. He said he had the mills all right, and they would stop on the day of election and make the men vote. But they thought that that would be to transparent and they would just send wagons after the men and bring them in as they wanted them. I told him to work hard, because it would require all the energy he could bring to bear to make it successful. "Then we bid him good night, and left him in ignorance of whom we were," says the alderman, all of whose statements are substantiated by Mr, Taylor in the following affidavit.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, City of Pittsburgh—ss:

Personally comes Revel Taylor, who being duly sworn, saith that the foregoing statement headed "Repeaters," (and as published in Saturday evening's *Leader*) is true; that affiant in company with Alderman Strain, several officers, the sheriff of Beaver county, and one or two members of the bar, being together, went to the neighborhood of Postmaster Dawson's house; that Alderman Strain and affiant were admitted into the house by said Dawson promptly on mentioning the name of Mackey; that many useful matters of information were given by Mr. Dawson and Dawson said that they (the repeaters) were safe; they would not be caught; they were in Philadelphia by that time.

REVEL TAYLOR.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, at Pittsburgh, this fifth day of October, A. D. 1872.

E. F. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Dawson, the Post Master, is a Red Hot Radical, in the confidence of Mackey, Cameron and Quay, and it is stated on apparently good grounds that he and a man named Harry Patterson, as the story goes, appealed to the clerk of the court at Beaver to have Roach, who had registered as James M. Allen, appointed as supervisor of election, on Thursday last. On that same day Mr. Daugherty, chairman of the Beaver county Democratic committee, received a dispatch from Alexander Randall, acquainting him of the character of the men who had gone on there from Philadelphia, and warning him to look out for them.

On Saturday morning when Dawson was charged with having been implicated in those transactions, he denied all knowledge of them and of the presence of any visitors in his house on Friday night. But upon being confronted by Mr. Graefing, sheriff of that county, who stood outside during Strain and Taylor's visit, he admitted it.

This shows what "manner of man" Dawson is, and what shameless frauds were in process of hatching under the "loyal wing" of the postmaster of Beaver Falls. The "Specks" referred to in the intercepted letter published on Saturday was to have been election supervisor, and was instructed to do all the ballot-box stuffing necessary to secure a "big margin" for Hartranft and the Cameron-Mackey ring ticket of Beaver county. The rest of the gang were to operate outside. Considering the desperate efforts of the ring to frustrate the will of the people, it behooves the honest voters of Beaver Falls to be on the alert.

The religious New Year Jews generally celebrated yesterday in the Jewish Synagogues and Temples of New York and Brooklyn.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—A German woman named Weis, living near Austin, Miss., was outraged and then murdered last Wednesday by a negro named H. Taylor, who then robbed the house even taking the woman's shoes off her feet. He then took them to town and sold them. He escaped, but the citizens are in pursuit.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The British and American Mixed Claims Commission held another long session to-day, and much business was done in closing the proofs on the part of the British claimants, and extending the time in a number of cases.

TERRIBLE RIOT

CINCINNATI, October 7.—A riot occurred to-night about ten o'clock at the corner of Fifth and Broadway, between the Fourth ward Greeley torchlight procession and the colored people, in which fifty to seventy-five shots were fired. Several persons were wounded, but none so far as heard of killed. Accounts of the affair by eye-witnesses are

Very Conflicting.

and it is almost impossible to obtain reliable particulars.

The Greeley club was from a ward in which the population is largely Irish, and the locality of the riot was one thinly settled by colored people. During the day, the colored people say, word was sent them that they would be attacked this evening.

This News

Came also to the police, and the officers of the district feared a riot. The colored men laid in a stock of ammunition.

The colored women, of Allen Chapel, which is at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, were holding a sort of fair for the benefit of the church. They had a colored brass band playing for them on the street in front of the church. This drew a large crowd of people. A speech was called for, and a colored man made them a political speech on the street. While he was speaking, the procession of the Greeley men, marching west on Fifth street, toward Broadway, came into the latter street and turned to go over toward Fourth street. This was one square distant from where the speaking was at the colored church, on sixth and Broadway. The procession turned down Broadway, marching away from the crowd, at the church here, and at this time

The Firing Commenced.

No two stories quite agree. One account is that a lot of colored children rushed down to the corner to see it go by and hurrahed for Grant, and that the torchlight bearers in the procession beat them and drove them away and attempted to drive a gigantic colored man away by beating him and that he drew a pistol and fired at them. Others who were not near by, but who saw the beginning, say that four shots were fired first by the procession; then the colored men fired back. The preponderance of testimony is that

The Firing was Commenced

by one very large colored man who was standing at the corner of Fifth and Broadway on the sidewalk. The confusion then became fearful. The members of the procession first started to run, then rallied. The colored men, such as had pistols, seemed to be using them and retiring north on Broadway. Unarmed men, colored,

Ran to their Armory

on New street north of Sixth street and east of Broadway, and got about thirty muskets and rushed out to reinforce their friends. They succeeded in driving back and dispersing the members of the procession. They then rushed to their armories where about one hundred and fifty or two hundred of them are under arms. They have all the approaches to the armory guarded. One of their leaders made them a speech, in which he said: "This attack to-night was organized to intimidate you from voting to-morrow. Now I want to say to you, said he, let every man of you go to the polls and vote at the cost of your lives."

The speech was received with deafening shouts.

When the riot was in progress the riot alarm was turned on the fire bells and

The Whole Police Force

was called to the scene. The Mayor, Chief of Police and whole force were soon on the spot. The police formed across the streets in platoons, and drove the mad crowd from the vicinity of the strife. They then made such a disposition of the forces as prevented a renewal of the conflict.

Up to the present writing, midnight, great crowds are now congregated on Main street, near Sixth, just outside of the lines of the police, and three squads from the armory where the colored men are under arms. The greatest excitement prevails, serious fears are entertained in the locality of the renewal of the conflict. The danger will not be past for several days.

The General Belief

Of witnesses is that, after the riot began, both sides participated to their utmost in the firing. But there are no reliable accounts of colored men being shot. Witnesses says that several colored women were knocked down in the street.

The Seriously Wounded

are James Smith, wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, and Thomas Warrington, also in the thigh. Smith was in the procession and Warrington was standing on the sidewalk where the firing commenced. One man was shot through the toe, another grazed across the thigh, another shot through the arm, and another in the thumb, while several had their clothing cut by bullets.

THE ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

Result of the Town Elections.

HARTFORD, Octber 8.—In the towns heard from majorities are given in the following:

Republican—Mendon, 212; East Hadam, 124; Killingsley, 265; Windham, 100; Norfolk, 85; Farrington, 100; New Britian, 500; Plainville, 40; Remsbury, 30; West Hartford, 50; Scotland, 22; Griswold, 97; New London, 20; Westford, 17; Putnam, 66; Montville, 105; Norwich, 250.

Democratic—Middletown, 235; Haddam 10; Waterbury, 350; Talland, 11; Canaan, 40; New Milford, 95; Suffield, 75; Preston, 65; Brooklyn, 14; Andover, 13.

GEORGIA.

The State Election—Democratic Majority 30,671—Gov. Smith Probably Re-elected by 60,000 Majority.

SAVANNAH, October 8.—The *Morning News* has received official returns from one hundred and three counties, giving Smith a majority of 30,671. There are thirty-two counties to hear from which will doubtless swell his majority to sixty thousand.

NEBRASKA.

The State Election.

OMAHA, NEB, October 8.—The election passed off quietly. A full vote was polled by the Republicans. The State and Congressional ticket is elected by about 5,000. Douglass county, which may be considered a Liberal stronghold, gives an average Republican majority of about one hundred.

The Rule of Fraud.

On the morning of the election the N. Y. *Sun* contained the following:

Three separate gangs of repeaters have gone from this city to Philadelphia to vote in the election. In one of these gangs there are eighty-seven men; the others are much larger. There are several United States election marshals among them. They expect to vote as many as thirty times each. They have free passage both ways, and all their expenses paid; and they receive from ten to thirty dollars apiece for their services.

Never was political fraud organized on so grand, so undisguised a scale as for this Pennsylvania election under the auspices of Simon Cameron and U. S. Grant.

Is it possible that by such means the people of Pennsylvania may be overwhelmed, and kept under rulers they repudiate and under a system of official villainy from which they would fain be emancipated.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ALLEGHENY CO. ELECTION.

The Returns so Far Received—What They Show—The Official Vote Required to Determine who are Elected to the Constitutional Convention.

The returns so far received from seventy-three districts show Hartranft's majority to be fifty-two hundred and sixty, with some forty-seven districts to hear from which are thought will increase the majority to sixty-five hundred.

It is generally conceded that Hare is elected Sheriff by about two thousand and five hundred majority.

Richardson for Recorder will have in the neighborhood of two thousand majority over Beckert.

As stated yesterday, the whole Republican ticket is elected.

The most interest just now is centered on the candidates of the Democratic Liberal ticket for Constitutional Convention. It will be remembered that six candidates were nominated, and as the six on the Republican ticket are elected, it leaves but three for their opponents; the three highest being entitled to the office. The candidates run pretty nearly even, and it will take the official vote on to-morrow to decide.

Alderman Strain's Arrest.

The facts in regard to the arrest of Alderman Strain, of the Fifth ward, are about as follows: When the 'Squire offered his ballot at the Fifth ward polls his right to vote was challenged by A. A. Adams, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney, on the ground that he did not reside in the ward; the Board however, decided that he did, and consequently received the vote. Whereupon a Mr. DeCamp made information before United States Commissioner Gamble, charging the Alderman with illegal voting. The 'Squire hearing of the information being made, gave himself up at once, and was speedily placed under $3,000 bonds to appear at court to answer the charge.

The penalty for the offense alleged is three years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000, but Mr. Strain does not appear to be "scared worth a cent," treating the whole matter with supreme contempt, and asserting his ability to prove his entire innocence with perfect ease.

We have been informed that although the Alderman did reside just within the limits of the Third ward, some time ago, that he has for the past few months been a legal resident of the Fifth. This being true, of course, the whole charge drops through.

"WHERE ARE WE NOW."

A Glance at the Situation.

By referring to the first page of to-day's issue, and taking a "left oblique" glance at our "spring chicken," the reader, and the general public, and all the rest of mankind may be enabled to determine, definitely, exactly and positively the much vexed question,—"where are we now?" It will be seen that this chicken is not of the usual size, but it will readily occur to the reader that this is owing somewhat to the fact that our majority is not of the usual size. But the reader will not fail to observe that our pullet takes high ground, throws his breast bone well out, keeps his head erect, and gaffs well "heeled;" and is prepared to get up a first class crow when the occasion offers.

If the subject were not too serious for trifling, we would say that no party can be said to have fooled its time away, which has elected fourteen candidates to the Constitutional Convention. To those who were sanguine enough to expect more, and foolish enough to put their lucre against the State Treasury of Pennsylvania, we have only to say, in the words of the great wizzard of the North,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
Where are we now?

ARMED NEGROES.

A Dangerous Practice.

It is a curious fact that of five negroes arrested within the last two days, all of them were armed with revolvers. They seem to be carrying out the programme laid by Wendell Phillips, who advised the "dark defenders to 'aim.'" Not satisfied with carrying arms in political processions, these men go around armed in defiance of law, and on the slightest provocation draw their "revolvers" on the police, or any one who resists their overbearing arrogance The laws are amply sufficient to protect them as well as other citizens without their taking the law into their own hands on the slightest provocations.

Chapped Hands

and face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Man Killed.

On yesterday morning, a man named Thomas Haney was killed at the rolling mill of Messrs. Spang & Co., Etna borough, by a heavy derrick falling on him. His death was instantaneous.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists. mw,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	112⅞
United States 6s, 1881, old	113½
United States 6s (Coupons)	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	114½@115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	114 @115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¼@115⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	113⅝@113⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid.	114⅛@114¼
United States 10-40s	107⅝@108
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	107⅝@108
Currency 6ires	112 @111⅛
New 5 Per Cents	110⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

REMARKS—The leading dealers report the market in a healthy condition with a fair trade demand. As the election excitement is about over things will settle down and business will receive more attention. The fall and winter trade will likely be the largest that we have ever experienced, and hence our dealers have made their arrangements accordingly and laid in an ample supply of the various kinds of merchandize that will be required for this and the adjoining places. In regard to the leading articles of trade we have but few changes to note, and they will be found under their appropriate heads. Flour—The market was steady without any change in prices, although the tendency was to lower figures; the supply keeps pace with demand. Bacon—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; dealers report large sales and are well pleased with the situation. Butter—Dealers report a good trade demand for local purposes; the receipts have fallen off, still there is no scarcity at present. Apples—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,787
Cheese, boxes	90
Wheat, sks	1,388
Oats, sacks	966
Bacon, lcs	17
Apples, bbls	120
Corn, sacks	170
Rye sks	171
Barley, sks	1,190
Butter, packages	22

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES.—The market is not an active one, still there was a fair enquiry for such descriptions. Prices have undergone no material change. The leading houses are well supplied, and report sales at the following prices:

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23c; prime 22c; good 21c; fair 20c; Java 25a26c; Mocha 32c. Roasted in pound packages 25c; loose 24c.

RICE—Carolina 9a9¼c; Rangoon 7¾a8c, Patna 8¼c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 23c; allspice 18c; Cassia 40c; cloves 30c; nutmegs $1 25.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12¾c; ex. C 12¼c; C 12c; Chespeake ex. C 11¾c; molasses sugars 8¾a10c; Porto Rico 10¾a11c; Demerara 11¾a11¾c.

HAY.—The demand was fair, and sales current. Baled on wharf and from tracks $27a32.

BACON—Was steady at the following prices and good request: Sugar cured hams 18c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain 9¾c; breakfast bacon 15c; rib sides 11c; short rio sides 12c; clear rib sides 12¾c.

DRIED BEEF—20c; beef tongues $7 50 per doz.

MESS PORK—$16.

LARD.—Tierces 10c; half barrels 11c; pails 11¾c.

POTATOES.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We quote sales of neshannocks at 70a80c per bushel; sweet potatoes steady; Jersey $4; Baltimore $3 per bushel.

POULTRY.—Live chickens 50a60c per pair.

ASHES—The market remains firm with a fair trade demand, prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, soda ash, common, 4¾a5c; refined, 6¼a6½c, pots 10c, pearls 11a11¼c; refined 6½; nit. soda; 59; arsenic, 40c.

BUTTER—We can report a fair trade, and the demand for fresh roll, suitable for table use, at 30a32c. Solid packed is dull and not readily disposed of. As stocks are accumulating, holders are getting anxious to realize.

BEANNS—Are in good supply, with sales to the trade at $2 50a$3 per bush.

APPLES—The market is over stocked; pears are weak and very unsettled; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $1 to $2 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet without the least alterations in prices; we note sales at 4a6a7c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply of new crop. There is a great difference in quality, prices ranging from $11a15 per bbl, the latter for Sackett's bell berries.

CARBON OIL—Continues to rule very firm, with an increased demand. This is generally the situation on an ordinary market. We note sales, round lots standard brands, 22½a23c per gallon; small lots at the usual advance.

CEMENT—In good supply; we quote Beeson's hydraulic, $2a2 5; Louisville, $2 50a3 75; Rosendale, $4a4 25; calcined plaster, $4 25a4 50; Cleveland lime, $2; Eastern, $1 72 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market rules firm with a good trade demand for the various kinds. Stocks only moderate. We quote: Dairy, 13¼a14c; factory, 15a15½c; Goshen, 16a16½c; sweitzer, 16a16½c per lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Receipts lighte We quote: an occasional sale at 8, 8½ 9c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $8 00 per case.

EGGS—Under light receipts, the market was firmer; holders were asking 23c for fresh ones, other kinds not wanted.

FEATHERS—We quote: No. I, live geese to the trade at 72a75c, slow sales.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one, being devoid of animation; prices have evidently reached the top; we quote: good spring wheat $7 50a8 10; choice Minnesota $8 25; fair to chice red winter $8 25a8 50. Rye flour $5 50:

GRAIN—Market quiet. Wheat unchanged; red fair to prime $1 60a1 65; amber $1 70; white $1 75. Oats are in steady demand; mixed 42a43c; prime white 45c. Corn, shelled mixed 57a58c; prime yellow 60c. Rye, the sales for some days have been quite light and holders ask 80a 85c. Barley is still selling at 85a90c; fair to good 93a95c for choice lots.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—Tobacco, sales very small, prices firm. Cotton, quiet and steady, middling uplands, 18c. Wheat in firm demand; 1 45a1 60 for choice red and white, on arrrival. Oats, steady, at 28a29c. Rye, choice, 65a75c. Mess pork, prices steady at 13¾c; shoulders, 7⅝c; Beacon, clear rib, 14½c; clear 12c for round lots. Whisky, firm; in fair demand at 88c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of animation; buyers were shy; the market could not be called as firm as it was a few days since although there was no change in prices; we quote Parker's at $4 15a4 17½. For prices in other points of the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED

The market was steady with a moderate demand at the following rates:

Spot	25¾c
October	25¾c
November	26c
December	26c

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm; the demand being fully up with the supply; we quote city at $2 00; country $1 90a1 95.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 9.—The *Herald* says the market to-day was inactive, in fact it was at a stand off on account of the election; we have no quotations to make, and the market closed quiet.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Closing of the 8th. Crude in bulk 13⅜c; sales of 2,000 on private terms; refined held at 26¼c; short delivery to same parties, 26⅛c asked; sales of 8,000 bbls on private terms; cases firm at 31c; Philadelphia delivery more active with sales of 8,000 bbl refined, first half Novembes at 25¾c; 3,000 bbls last half of November at 25¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Market firm:

Standard White	25¾a25¾c
Crude	18¾c
Cases	30½c
November	25¾c

TITUSVILLE, October 9.—Market very quiet firm at $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, October 9.—Market firm and quiet at $4 15a4 20.

OIL CITY, October 9.—Market very firm; Oil City $4 30; Upper Road, $4 15; Lower Road $4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 9.—Market quiet but firmer at $4 10a4 15.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts although not large were fully up with the requirements of the market. There were also a great many head of through stock arriving. The market was a slow one, a portion of the time being unfavorable for holders, and towards the close a better feeling was manifested, caused by an improvement in the Eastern market. As is the situation generally the principal demand was for the better grades. The following are the current rates for the various kinds.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 75a7 00
Extra, 1,300 lbs steers	6 25a6 50
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Good, 1,100 lbs steers	4 50a5 25
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 00as 50
Common	3 50a4 75
Bulls	2 50a3 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs since our last report have been large, in fact the supply was materially in excess of the demand, in fact buyers were shy and disposed to take hold sparingly. The market closed dull and heavy at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 25
Prime Philadelphia	5 00a5 12
Yorkers	4 50a4 60

SHEEP

The receipts have fallen off very materially during the past two days. Those arriving consist principally of the common grades. The best quality found a ready sale at full rate; we quote as follows:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6 15a6 52
Prime 90 lbs. fine wool	5 90a6 10
Prime 85 lbs. fine wool	5 35a5 75
Fair 80 lbs fine wool	5 00a5 25
Common	4 25a4 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Money easier ter evening at 7 per cent, and coin inert closed at4a5 per cent.

Gold weaker, and selling down to 112¼ on free sales by holders en election news.

Loans were at an average of 3 per cent. for carrying, with exceptional loans.

The Treasury disbursed $22,000,000.

The clearings $57,000,000.

Sterling 108¾ for prime and 109¾ for sight.

Governments were dull and lower in sympathy with gold. The Treasury did not buy any bonds to-day, as all the offerings were above par in gold.

Southern securities were dull and steady.

Stocks opened buoyant and prices rapidly rose from 1 to 3 per cent. Western Union was the favorite, and Vanderbilt shares were strong and freely taken. Wabash was also prominent in advance, rising from 69 to 71¼. Ohio's were closed up to 46 with active business. The story that they are to be put to 60 is again afloat. Northwest common advanced from 71½ to 72⅞; C. C. & I. C. from 34¼ to 35¾; Rock Island from 106⅞ to 108⅞; Pacific Mail from 82 to 82¼; Western Union from 73 to 74¾, and St. Paul comman from 54⅞ to 56½. The speculation in other shares were slight. The temper of the market is bullish. At the final close prices was slightly off from the highest point of the day, closing strong.

DRY GOODS.

Business continues dull in all branches. The market is very strong for cotton goods, but without any change in prices. Agents are now delivering fair lots of various makes of goods, which are in short supply. Woolens very dull. New York daily *Bulletin* says one thousand packages of Belknap flannels are to be sold at auction on Thursday. Foreign goods dull. Dress goods and millinery silks are selling low.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¼a18¾c. Flour dull and lower at $7 40a7 75. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red, $1 50 a1 55. Corn dull and unchanged at 71a73c. Oats quiet; old, 35a40c. Barley firm and in fair demand at 75. Groceries firm and in good demand. Butter quiet and weak at 23a25c. Pork firm and in fair demand at 13¾c. Lard firm and in demand; summer 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats—sides nominal; clear 10¾c. Bacon—sides strong; clear rib sales 11¼c; clear 11¾a12c; shoulders quiet at 7¼a7½c. Hogs quiet at $4 35a4 65. Whisky—only a limited jobbing demand at 88c.

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The Human Roof and its Thatching.

If the man deserves well of his country who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, surely he who produces a glorious crop of hair on a comparatively barren scalp deserves the hearty thanks of the obliged party. All honor, therefore, to PROFESSOR E. T. LYON, for, unquestionably, his renowned KATHAIRON accomplishes this object. Gentlemen whose whiskers are shy of making their appearance in force, or the fibers of whose moustaches disclose those "magnificent distances" for which Washington City was once so famous, will find this HAIR PERSUADER the most wonderful encouragrer of fibrous development that has ever yet been invented. Both sexes are advised to use it, as, by all odds, it is the best article for improving the growth and beauty of the hair, keeping it free from scurf and dandruff, preventing it from becoming harsh, dry and gray—giving it a rich gloss and endowing it with flexibility—that Test Chemistry has ever envolved from the vegetable kingdom.

MARRIED.

SCHOYER—PRESTON—On Tuesday, October 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, SAMUEL C. SCHOYER, and LIZZIE D. PRESTON, daughter of B. Preston, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

JONES—On Tuesday, October 8th, Mrs. TILLIE PUDDER, wife of John L. Jones, aged 22 years, 8 months and 5 days.

MCCAIN.—On Saturday afternoon, October 5, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET MCCAIN, wife of Mr. J. L. McCain.

ARBOGAST—At Bellaire, Ohio, at midnight Thursday, October 3d, Mr. ALEX. ARBOGAST in the 42d year of his age.

Defend Your Health.

The fall of the leaves not only symbolizes human decay, but promotes it. In other words, the effluvia from dying and rotting vegetation is unfavorable to health. To this and other causes—especially excess of moisture in the atmosphere—may be ascribed the prevalence of acute disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver at this season. Every person of bilious habit is liable to be very bilious in the fall. Then, too, all persons whose digestion is weak are more than ordinarily dyspeptic, and individuals predisposed to colic, diarrhœa and dysentery are particularly likely to be attacked by these complaints. The most complete defence against each and all of these distressing ailments is bodily vigor. To obtain this blessing in all its plentitude where it does not exist, and to preserve and perpetuate it where it does exist, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is earnestly recommended. It is the peculiar office of this preparation to reinforce and regulate the important organs which digest and temper the food, and convert it into life-sustaining blood. Bodily vigor depends upon the nourishing qualities of that fluid, and the nutritiousness of the blood depends upon the functional activity and regularity which it is the special province of the Bitters to secure. Hence it is the best defence of health at this season, and indeed at all seasons. When dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious colic, and other violent affections of the bowels become epidemic, as they often do in certain parts of the country in the fall, it will be found that persons who have been wise enough to resort to the Bitters as a preventive are almost invariably exempted from the scourge.

CATARRH.

There is no trouble about curing catarrh. It is a disease affecting the nostrils and often occasions deafness and singing noises in the head. The humors that should be carried off through the atural channels of the body are retarded and produce irritation and disease.

Those who attempt to cure it by lotions, douches, and inhalations, only drive the disease into a locality where it will do more hurt if left alone. The right way is to renovate the whole constitution.

You can do this thoroughly and completely by the steady and persevering use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which wholly and entirely purifies the blood and removes the peccant matter from the system.

If anything else is needed Dr. Keyser, at his office for the cure of chronic diseases, will tell you what to use. His treatise on chronic diseases sent free upon application or by mail at his medical office, 167 Liberty street.

Address Dr. Keyser, Liberty street, Pitburgh Pa.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

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WORK FOR EVERY CANVASSER.

Any one with from $50 to $500 can get permanent employment by which he can make an hundred per cent every month. For further particulars call on or address ISAAC VANCE,
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WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 5 for 50 cents.
EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.
ne 28-1m

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND SUN INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and who is sick of the OLD STYLE ones. Usual watch size, gilt or plated, all in a neat CASE. WARRANTED to demand correct time and to keep it correctly for many years. Any Child can set it. This perfect little instrument will be sent to a man's name, prepaid to any address in the United States, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Address, A. LYON & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELIZA ANN DRAVO, BY HER NEXT friend, Thos. Marshall,
vs.
H. C. Dravo.
680 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the first **Monday of December, 1872,** to answer the complaint of plaintiff in above stated case.
HUGH S. FLEMING,
sept26-4tw Sheriff

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privilege The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars 6-26-4tw6

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. 6-26mw6

ELECTION. The stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road will hold their annual election for President and Directors of the Company at Keowns hotel, Perrysville, on MONDAY, November 4th, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m. By order,
oct5-1wd&1tW R MORROW, President.